The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Tariff to the Front Again

BACK TO THE CENTER of the political stage comes the tariff issue. For, as September brings the beginning of the intensive campaigning, Democratic and Republican leaders are hailing the tariff as a main issue, while at the same time the Tariff Board sets to work investigating a long list of tariff schedules, and the President decides who is to take charge of making the flexible tariff flex by appointing the veteran diplomat Henry P. Fletcher as chairman, and Thomas Walker Page of Virginia the first Democratic member, of the Board.

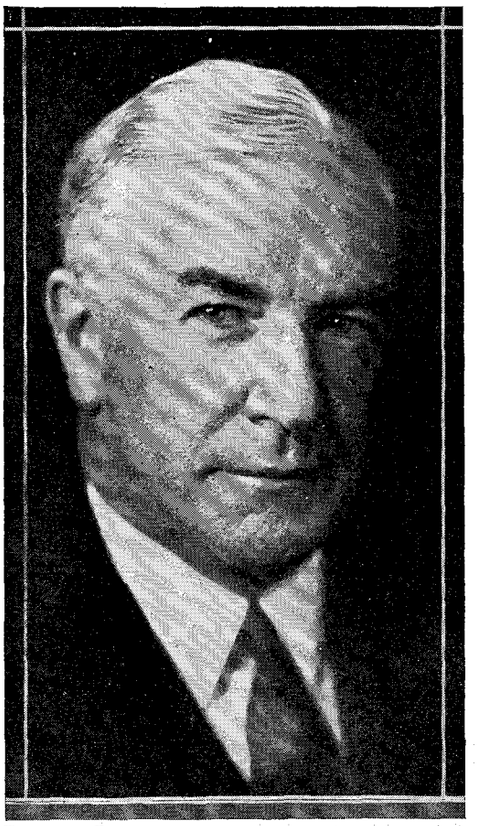
Naturally, Democrats and Republicans differ over the merits of the Fletcher appointment, over the workability of the flexible provisions of the Hawley-Smoot law, and over the merits of that measure as a piece of legislation.

And from abroad come stories that foreign action on the tariff will await the decisions of Mr. Fletcher and his colleagues.

"The most popular American diplomatist of the day," the Boston *Transcript* calls Mr. Fletcher, whose long record in the diplomatic service culminating in the Mexican, Belgian, and Italian ambassadorships is reviewed in a White House statement. Some correspondents feel that Mr. Fletcher's personal popularity in Washington insures his confirmation by the Senate next winter. On the other hand, Harold Brayman points out in the New York *Evening Post* that "the mere fact that he comes from Pennsylvania and is friendly with the Republican leaders there, whose tariff ideas are so well known, is like a red flag before a bull to some of the coalitionists." The White House statement, it might be added, points out that as Under-Secretary of State Mr. Fletcher had special charge of economic work of the department. William C. Murphy of the New York *World* understands that, in Mr. Fletcher, President Hoover has found a man "with whom he sees eye to eye" on tariff matters.

The appointment seems significant in Paris, writes Carlisle MacDonald from that city to the New York *Times*, for "in Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, French industrialists are inclined to see a man who will insure a sympathetic and intelligent hearing of the numerous European demands to come for changes in the new schedules."

Recalling that Mr. Fletcher was a Roosevelt Rough Rider in 1898, the Washington *Star* notes that "his record as a fighting man, both in war and peace, leads his friends to assert that he's just the dentist to put teeth into the revisionary provisions of the law." In the same city the Washington *Post* considers the appointment "a happy choice." "In a period when our tariff policy has become more than ever a world issue," it seems to the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* that there would seem to be point in having at the head of the Tariff Commission a man who has a world view, gained from long international experience. And another Virginia daily, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, considers Mr. Fletcher especially qualified for his post at this time. It says:



Photograph by Underwood

A Diplomat Heads the Tariff Board

Henry P. Fletcher, whom President Hoover selected to head the tariff commission, which he expects to remedy the defects in the tariff law.

"We have found already that the warning of the thousands of American economists as to the danger of building about ourselves a trade-wall was fully justified. Not only did our imports for July, the first full month in which the act was operative, fall off at an appalling rate, but our import business, due to retaliatory action of one sort or another, has reached the lowest ebb in years. The country now faces a real commercial crisis, as the experts told the Administration it would, if the Hawley-Smoot bill became a law.

"Mr. Fletcher is one of the most distinguished American diplomats of his time. He knows the peoples of the world, their characteristics and their reactions to this development and the other as few of his countrymen do. This knowledge will be of incalculable value to him as chairman of the Tariff Commission. He will be more apt to sense the proper course of action than any high-powered business man, despite his lack of contact with the purely commercial world. At no time in its history has America felt more keenly the need of a seasoned diplomat than now, when it is about to reshape, so far as it can without legislative action, the Hawley-Smoot act."

IN his own State of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, Republican editors are emphatic enough in asserting the eminent fitness of Mr. Fletcher to head the Tariff Commission.

But others have doubts. "Henry P. Fletcher's appointment can be understood only on the assumption that more competent men approached by the President declined to accept the office," comments the Springfield *Republican*. With similar meaning the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) makes the ironic observation: "Mr. Fletcher, an old-time subaltern of Boies Penrose and a rigid Republican regular, is the fulfilment of the President's dream of a chairman *sans peur et sans reproche*." And the Alabama editor adds:

"Even the President must realize by now that the new tariff

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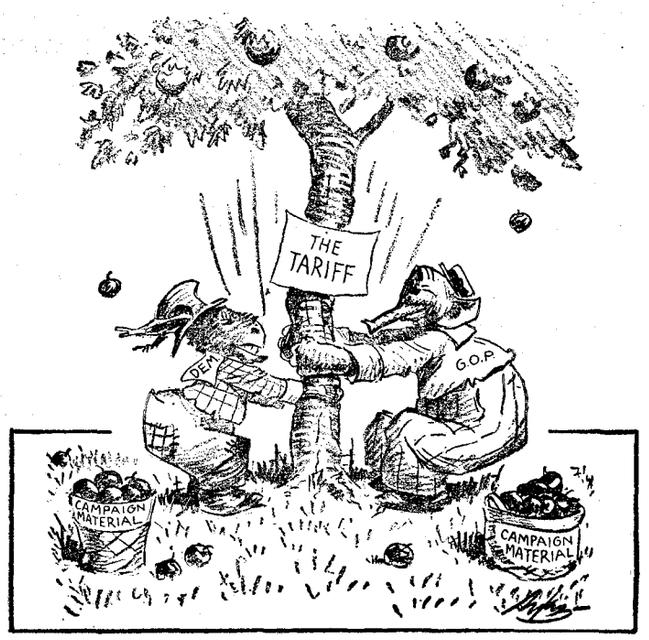
was a grievous mistake. He knows how difficult it has been to interest a conspicuous man of affairs in going on the Commission. He sees our foreign trade going down, down, with import and exports collapsing to a five-year low in July.

"Everything is out of joint. Nothing goes according to expectations."

THE New York *Telegram* is convinced that the Fletcher appointment "means that the Tariff Commission in this Administration is not going to be very much different from the docile body which served the last Administration." And the Philadelphia *Record* reaches this conclusion: "President Hoover, having encouraged hopes of a free-spirited, liberal program for America's part in international business, now seems to have both feet solidly planted on a platform of hard-boiled business policy."

Taking a judicial view of the Fletcher nomination, the Baltimore *Sun* considers that the new chairman of the Tariff Commission is not a tariff expert or an economist, and that he has been bred in a high-tariff school, but that, on the other hand, being highly intelligent, he must have learned in his long years of diplomatic service all over the world "to realize the value of foreign trade and the dangers of overdone economic nationalism." The Baltimore paper is rather relieved that there is no $100,000-a-year fellow to head the new Commission since, "when one of them is appointed, great masses of high and low people sit back, fold their hands on their stomachs, open their mouths, and wait for the spectacle of water being changed into wine, of black being made white, of expansive words being turned into hard dollars." We can view the Commission's work realistically, for Mr. Fletcher instead of that "paralyzing glamour" will bring "to his unfamiliar duties an intelligent, matter-of-fact, slightly hard-boiled mind, and he will bring personal integrity."



One "Flexible" Feature

—Sykes in the New York "Evening Post."

And there is no need of getting excited, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Both friends and foes of Mr. Fletcher "appear to forget that one chairman does not make a whole Tariff Commission." *The Journal of Commerce* recalls that one of the obstacles to Tariff Board efficiency in the past has been the division of opinion within the Commission: "With a newly organized Commission divided as before into two parts, half Democratic and half Republican, the opportunities for future deadlocks are not diminished."

At which point interested readers might be reminded that the Tariff Commission consists of six members, not more than three of whom may be of the same party. They serve for six years at a salary of $11,000 a year, and each year the President designates one member as chairman. The President is required to appoint only persons whom he considers qualified to develop expert knowledge of tariff problems. The first Democratic appointee to the new board, Thomas Walker Page, is a Virginian, a Democrat, an economist with long experience as a college teacher, a former chairman of the Tariff Commission, and, incidentally, said to be on record as having declared the flexible tariff system "undesirable and unworkable."

The tariff board's job, it will be remembered, is to change individual rates up or down as much as 50 per cent., if found desirable after public hearings and investigations covering production costs and other facts. The Commission had already set to work on a number of investigations concerning commodities on which the Senate called for action at the last session. These include shoes, cement, pig-iron, lumber, various articles used by farmers, and certain foodstuffs. There were other commodities in the Senate list on which the Commission has not yet called for an investigation. These include furniture, laces, and sugar. It seems to the New York *Times* that tariff alteration work is pretty slow work, since for each commodity "there is to be one long and dizzy whirl of investigation, hearings, witnesses, documents, oral and printed testimony, examination of books and records, appeals to the courts to mandamus recalcitrant individuals and companies, depositions, trials, arguments, and then a lot more of investigations and reports of findings. All these things have to be gone through before a single tariff duty can be lowered or raised." Even more—

"The Commission is to be provided with an endless number of examiners, clerks, and special experts. They will be set to work in droves on any given investigation to determine 'conversion costs and cost of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of foreign countries of articles imported into the United States.' Such labors may easily take months or years. They may then end in recommendations which the President is at liberty to disregard."

THIS may have been the case once, but we are reminded by Harold Brayman of the New York *Evening Post*, that Dr. Coulter, the Commission's chief economist, has developed a new system of procedure, and he estimates that when this is running smoothly thirty days will be sufficient to secure a recommendation on any item not requiring more than a normal amount of research.

The tariff occupies the center of attention in Washington as the fall campaign opens, notes William Hard in the Washington *Star*. He calls attention to the radio address of Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, who hits right out at the Republican high-tariff policy, following another statement from the Democratic Committee asserting "that the Grundy Tariff Act will be the paramount issue in the coming campaign, and this will not be the first time that the Democrats have won on this issue." The Democratic Atlanta *Journal* believes that "Republican tariff chickens are coming home to roost," and Democratic editors and speakers generally believe that they have here a winning issue.

But Senator Fess, new head of the Republican National Committee, lauds the policy of protection as embodied in the new law, considers the "talk of retaliation" mere propaganda from interested sources. Chairman Will R. Wood of the Republican Congressional Committee accepts the Democratic challenge, declaring that "the Republican party, committed to the great principle of protection from the day of its birth, remains on guard." The Charleston *Daily Mail* (Rep.) stoutly defends the Hawley-Smoot law as being mainly drawn up "in the interest of labor and agriculture."

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Our Sixty-Four "Rulers"

LET JAMES W. GERARD "run for public office and announce that his magnates are behind him—then let him see what happens to him," suggests the Kansas City *Star*, as a practical test of his list of the sixty-four big business men he picked out as actual "rulers" of this country.

"Mr. Gerard has placed the cart before the horse. The men he names as rulers of the United States wield power in great quantities, but only such power as the mass of the people see fit to allow them," declares the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

Mr. Gerard should add still another "to his list of our rulers. Al Capone also wields huge economic power," concludes the Baltimore *Evening Sun*.

"From the mouth of Gerard, himself a capitalist, comes the proof of the statement made by the Communist party, that the Government is owned and controlled by the big capitalists. Hoover is the mere office-boy of Rockefeller, and is not even mentioned by Gerard," says the Communist New York *Daily Worker*.

Names on the Gerard list, which makes such a stir in the press, are reproduced herewith.

Originally our ex-Ambassador to Germany, in a pamphlet advocating "salvation" of the whole British Empire readjusted to a protective tariff policy, said:

"Give the forty men who rule the United States ten years for development of this industrial empire, and no country on earth could approach it in per capita wealth."

ASKED to name the forty men, he listed fifty-nine and then raised the number to sixty-four American leaders, chiefly in finance, industry, and utilities, plus several headmen in journalism, amusements, and labor. He explains that purposely his pronouncement was confined to the economic field of national development:

"These men rule by virtue of their ability. They themselves are too busy to hold political office, but they determine who shall hold such office.

"The actual 'power behind the throne' is wielded by men whose wealth and important industrial positions in the nation give them a permanent influence in American life, whereas statesmen, diplomats, and politicians owe their influence to the offices which they hold and are usually shorn of most of their power when they retire."

The Gerard List

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.—Oil.
ANDREW W. MELLON—Finance.
J. P. MORGAN—Finance.
GEORGE F. BAKER—Finance.
JOHN D. RYAN—Copper.
WALTER C. TEAGLE—Oil.
HENRY FORD—Automobiles.
FREDERICK K. WEYERHAEUSER—Lumber.
MYRON C. TAYLOR—Steel.
JAMES A. FARRELL—Steel.
CHARLES M. SCHWAB—Steel.
EUGENE G. GRACE—Steel.
H. M. WARNER—Motion-Pictures.
ADOLPH ZUKOR—Motion-Pictures.
WILLIAM H. CROCKER—Finance.
O. P. VAN SWERINGEN—Railroads.
M. J. VAN SWERINGEN—Railroads
W. W. ATTERBURY—Railroads.
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES—Railroads.
CHARLES HAYDEN—Finance.
DANIEL C. JACKLING—Copper.
ARTHUR V. DAVIS—Aluminum.
P. G. GOSSLER—Utilities.
R. C. HOLMES—Oil.
JOHN J. RASKOB—Finance.
P. S. DU PONT, IRENEE DU PONT, LAMMOT DU PONT, H. F. DU PONT, EUGENE DU PONT, A. FELIX DU PONT, EUGENE E. DU PONT — Explosives and Manufacturing
EDWARD J. BERWIND—Coal.
DANIEL WILLARD—Railroads.
SOSTHENES BEHN—Telephone and Telegraph.
WALTER S. GIFFORD—Telephone and Telegraph.
OWEN D. YOUNG—Electric Equipment.
GERARD SWOPE—Electric Equipment.
THOMAS W. LAMONT—Finance.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN—Finance.
CHARLES E. MITCHELL—Finance.
SAMUEL INSULL—Utilities.
FRED J. FISHER, CHARLES T. FISHER, LAWRENCE P. FISHER, WILLIAM A. FISHER, EDWARD F. FISHER, ALBERT J. FISHER, HOWARD FISHER — Automobiles
DANIEL GUGGENHEIM—Mining and Finance.
WILLIAM LOEB—Mining and Finance.
G. W. HILL—Tobacco.
ADOLPH S. OCHS—Publisher.
W. R. HEARST—Publisher.
ROBERT R. MCCORMICK—Publisher.
JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON—Publisher.
JULIUS ROSENWALD—Mail Order Retailing.
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS—Publisher.
ROY W. HOWARD—Publisher.
SIDNEY Z. MITCHELL—Utilities.
WALTER EDWIN FREW—Finance.
AMADEO P. GIANNINI—Finance.
WILLIAM GREEN—Labor.
MATTHEW WOLL—Labor.

FROM the newspaper sky came a cloudburst of epithets like these: "The heat has 'got' James" (Detroit *Free Press*); "Why spoil anything so nicely fitted to the campaign needs of, say, a Mr. Brookhart?" (Buffalo *Courier-Express*); "hero worship is an American trait and is frequently carried to absurdity" (*Wall Street Journal*); "all that Mr. Gerard's little essay in government amounts to is to confirm the Communists in their fanatical belief that this country is literally in the grip of a few score plutocrats and that democracy is the great god Sham" (Springfield *Republican*).

The essence of much more prevailing serious comment is represented by the Chicago *Daily News*' editorial:

"The receivership suggestion made to Great Britain is silly enough, but even more childish is the list of invisible rulers of the United States. Mr. Gerard must have heard of Marx's doctrine of economic materialism. He assumes that it is self-evident that the bankers, utility executives, and heads of other powerful corporations are the real rulers of the United States, the elected national and State officials being mere tools or yes men.

"That philosophy of government will be hailed with delight by the organs of the Soviet Russian régime. But it is puerile and fallacious.

"The men listed by Mr. Gerard as the real rulers of America did not order the enactment of the Sherman antitrust law, or the Clayton law, or the Adamson law, or the farm-relief law. They did not elect Woodrow Wilson or Herbert Hoover.

"American legislation generally represents a compromise, and no single interest ever gets its way fully. The farmers have forced concessions from urban business men, as have the organized wage-workers. In republics give and take in public policy and legislation is unavoidable, and that implies open discussion of national questions, and the absence of dictation by invisible rulers."

OTHER papers emphasize the lack of common ideas among such alleged "overlords" necessary to the exercise of joint control. The St. Louis *Star* pointedly says:

"What is there in common between Henry Ford and Andrew W. Mellon? One manufactures and sells automobiles at the lowest possible price, pays the highest possible wages, and makes his profit by huge sales in a competitive market. The other manufactures and sells aluminum products at the highest possible price and makes his profit in a market from which competition is excluded by monopoly of raw materials and by the protective tariff. Ford and Mellon live in different business and financial worlds. The ideas they represent are engaged in a struggle which may last a century. It represents in business what the struggle between democracy and autocracy represents in politics."

THAT power behind the throne is wielded almost exclusively by bankers and capitalists is a false assumption, according to the Washington *Post:*

"The bankers of Europe were anything but 'rulers' when war broke out. If a crisis should come the real rulers of the United States—the people—would soon put every individual in his place."

SIMILARLY the New York *Herald Tribune* notes the popularity of disdaining politicians, but adds, in part:

"Mr. Gerard's little list serves as a striking illustration of the fact that if the significance of politics has been overemphasized, the significance of wealth and industrial power can be overemphasized still more easily. A list of the rulers of America which includes no physician or scientist, no ecclesiastical leader, no jurist, and no one, with the possible exception of a handful of publishers, who has ever attempted to appeal to the emotions or sway the intelligences of his fellow men, seems a *reductio ad absurdum* of the materialist idolatry."

FEW compliments appear to be passing in Mr. Gerard's direction. However, the Milwaukee *Journal* thinks "there is too large a grain of truth in his pronouncement to leave us comfortable," and the Waterbury (Conn.) *Republican* remarks that "we need look no further than our own State Government to realize that Mr. Gerard is nearly right."

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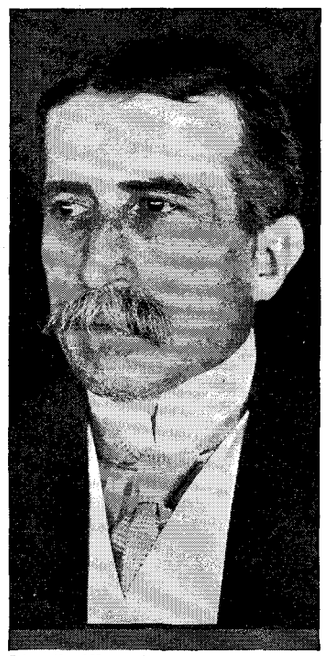
Peru's President Out

FLEEING FOR PROTECTION TO A WAR-SHIP after forced resignation to a military junta, Augusto B. Leguia, President and "virtual dictator" of the destinies of Peru for eleven years, ends his régime with the "rather pathetic" declaration, "I hereby close another chapter in Peru's history."

Subservience to "imperialism" and foreign capitalists, weakness in the controversy with Chile over Tacna-Arica territory corruption, and favoritism to friends are alleged causes behind this ousting of President Leguia by the military, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Cerro at Arequipa and General Ponce at Lima, the capital.

Such charges appear in the news of student demonstrations and interviews with persons exiled by Leguia, who criticize his marked friendship toward the United States and endorsement of the Monroe Doctrine. On the other hand, correspondents describe the revolution as simply a successful military *coup d'etat*.

Many of our papers pay sympathetic tributes to Leguia's accomplishments. They emphasize his success in establishing confidence among foreign investors, not only in industries but in civic and national improvements. They refer to his introduction of administrative reforms, health measures, and other social reforms. They recall Leguia's "superenthusiastic" reception of Mr. Hoover on his pre-Presidential tour of Latin-America. "He had become a sort of habit," says the New York *Times*, "and in personal force and political sagacity has shown himself the ablest man in Peru."



International Newsreel

Ousted by the Army

Ex-President Leguia of Peru.

Characteristic of much comment, the New York *World* points out that Leguia's "enemies seem to have utilized the unrest due to the wide-spread economic depression to force him from power." "Perhaps, for the moment," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "it is enough to note that another dictatorship, built on the idea that people are willing to sacrifice freedom for efficiency and material gain, has fallen."

"Peru Switches Dictators" summarily disposes of the situation as viewed by a large quota of press commentators.

"The best thing about army-managed revolutions is that they are orderly; only mob revolutions destroy values," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, pointing out that "$200,000,000 of American capital in Peru seems not gravely threatened."

"Peru will go on, and America-in-Peru will lose little."

The End of an Arctic Mystery

TO AN OLD COOKING-POT the world is indebted, it seems, for the solution of the thirty-three-year-old mystery surrounding the fate of the three men who first defied the Arctic in a balloon, striking out for the North Pole itself, and paid for their intrepidity with their lives.

Back from the North come the bodies of Salomon-August Andrée, Swedish explorer, and his two companions, to receive the highest posthumous honors of a nation, one-third of a century after they were swallowed in the icy silence of the polar wastes.

How luck played an important part in the solution of this tragic mystery of the first attempt to reach the North Pole through the air, which had so long resisted all efforts to solve it, is related by a United Press dispatch from Oslo, Norway:

"An old cooking-pot lying on the ground led to the discovery of the bodies of Salomon-August Andrée and his two companions, frozen in the ice thirty-three years, Dr. Gunnar Horn, leader of the scientific expedition which found them, informed the Norwegian and Swedish governments. His report adds:

"'We later found the sled on which their boat, filled with ice, still perched. Under the sled we found the remains of a human form. We found another body near another sled, around which books and instruments were scattered. In a pocket of the clothing was a pedometer.

"'We were amazed when we read the name "Andrée" on these articles. We realized a world-wide mystery had been solved. Removing our caps, we stood bareheaded, paying silent homage to our valiant predecessors. In a canyon we found another body, and before departing we built a cairn of stones in honor of the dead.'"

It was on White Island, which lies east of the northeast island of the Spitsbergen group, that the bodies of the aerial pioneers were found, we read. Another fortuitous circumstance that contributed to the discovery was the fact that an unusually mild August had melted the ice for several feet. An earlier expedition had visited the same point a fortnight before without discovering any trace of Andrée's last camp. For further details we borrow from an Associated Press dispatch from Oslo:

"The discovery was reported at Tromsoe by the Norwegian sealer *Terningen*, which met the sealer *Brattvaag* of the Horn expedition in Arctic waters.

"The *Brattvaag* had aboard the bodies of Andrée and one of his companions. As it is not equipped with wireless, the captain of the *Terningen* was requested to announce the finding."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. Can gorillas count? (p. 30).
2. How does fear retard business recovery? (p. 42).
3. What is the missionaries' chief trouble in China? (p. 22).
4. What long-dead Arctic explorer was recently found? (p. 8).
5. Where are human sweat glands most densely located? (p. 16).
6. What section of the country pays the highest wages? (p. 42).
7. Why was the planet Pluto so named? (p. 18).
8. How is lacquer applied to large surfaces? (p. 17).
9. What party pilots the Fascist movement in Germany? (p. 14).
10. Who taught Betty Nuthall how to play tennis? (p. 37).
11. How did the moon bring us the drought? (p. 16).
12. Who is England's most photographed young woman? (p. 36).
13. Do polar bears need pity in summer? (p. 17).
14. What animals prey on young gorillas? (p. 30).
15. Which are the longest-lived of mammals? (p. 16).
16. Are unclean plays the most successful? (p. 20).
17. How old is the Women's National Tennis trophy? (p. 34).
18. What is Masefield's first poem as Laureate? (p. 29).
19. What Bostonian first studied architecture abroad? (p. 19).
20. What dialect did Elizabethan speech resemble? (p. 21).

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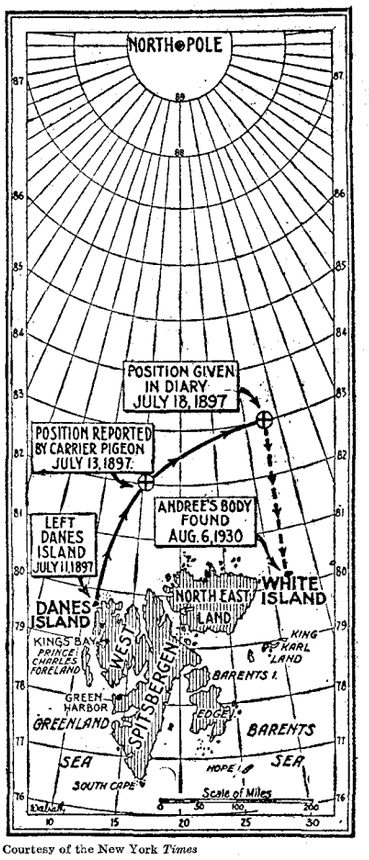
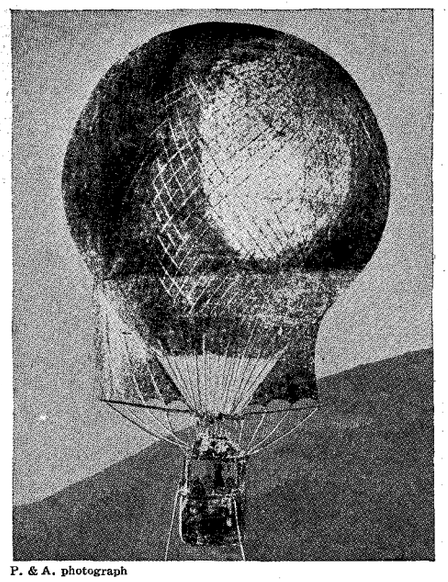
Salomon-August Andree



Courtesy of the New York *Times*

Andree's Probable Route



P. & A. photograph

The Balloon Andree Used

"The *Terningen's* captain said that no trace of Andrée's balloon had been found.

"Andrée's diary, his scientific instruments, a few scattered objects, which evidently had been nuzzled by bears, but left untouched, and the bodies of the explorers told the gruesome tale of a battle with the elements in which the tall, blond aeronaut had survived his fellows.

"Identification was easy. The frozen bodies were well preserved. Only one had deteriorated, presumably because it lay sheltered in a small boat which had been part of the equipment of the world's first dirigible. The others seemed as if the tragedy might have occurred only yesterday, instead of in a generation almost gone.

"Andrée was accompanied on his trip by K. Frankel and N. Strindberg, the latter then a handsome youth of twenty-four, professor in a Swedish university, engaged to be married, but putting off his wedding until he might return from this one last adventurous fling before settling down."

ANDREE'S log-book and diary, coated with ice, and in such a condition that it was then impossible to open them, are believed to contain the full last chapter of the tragedy. On the last page of the log-book, the dispatches tell us, could be seen an entry—"83 degrees north, 32 east," and the date July 18, 1897, which would indicate, says the Associated Press, that the expedition reached a more northern latitude than had been generally supposed. The position is roughly north-northeast of White Island.

"A harpoon and three rifles bore mute testimony of the little band's desperate struggle for existence," says an Oslo dispatch to the New York *Times*. "The remains of a polar bear near the camp suggested the possibility that the three men had killed the animal and subsisted for a time on its flesh. All of the Andrée equipment indicated long usage. It is believed that Andrée outlived his two companions, because of the fact that all of the instruments were found near his body."

No trace was found of the balloon. An interesting bit of speculation on the last days of the Andrée expedition is contributed by a Copenhagen dispatch to *The Times*, based on the diary entry giving the party's position:

"Andrée, it is assumed, must have brought his balloon safely to the ice-field, enabling his companions to unpack their canvas boat and sledges in undamaged condition from the balloon basket. The exact position of this landing will not be known until the diary can be so treated that the pages can be separated without destroying them. But here on the eighteenth of July—117 nautical miles from their final camp—the three men can be pictured hauling their little sledges a few hundred yards at a time over the ridges and gullies of a broken ice-field. It was a fairly heavy load, for they had six months' provisions, guns, oil fuel for their stove, spare clothing and a tent. The wear on their feet, probably by that time frost-bitten, is shown by the condition of their footwear.

"In all probability they were a month in making the hundred-odd miles to White Island, living on their tinned provisions and camping in their little tent at night.

"Each day's journey probably was covered twice or thrice when the conformation of the ice made it impossible to haul the sledges with full loads.

"When, at last, they reached White Island a new problem presented itself. Between White Island and Great Island lay thirty nautical miles of ice-floes, and possibly at that season open water, while between Great Island and the nearest point of Northeastland, Spitsbergen, there was another stretch of sea.

"That was too hazardous a journey to be undertaken by three men in a frail canvas boat. Presumably Andrée decided that the only thing to do was to pitch a permanent camp in a sheltered spot and wait for the rescue that never came."

ANDREE flew into oblivion over the Arctic seas on July 11, 1897, the date of his last note—"good journey northward"—brought back to civilization by a carrier-pigeon. The balloon, a huge, carefully made and heavily equipped bag, with sails and a drag rope to help guide it, took off from Danes Island, Spitsbergen. Apparently it did not come closer than 475 miles to the North Pole, according to estimates, but drifted instead far to the east. Several expeditions hunted for the Andrée party, but in vain.

Editorial comment on the finding of the bodies expresses high praise for the courage of these aerial pioneers, but also touches on the "pity and the tragedy" of sacrificing three men in a venture which even to-day "would prove futile." Many editors contrast the Andrée and the Byrd expeditions, pointing out how the former, if the radio had existed then, could have called ships to his aid as soon as the balloon landed. Typical is the comment of the Providence *News-Tribune:*

"Andrée and his balloon did not come back as they were. But they came back long ago in the new spirit of aviation. Of such as he was is the future ever made. And now in the flesh Andrée, dead but living forever, has also come back. He tried the impossible and failed by every practical standard. But he did not fail by the immortal standards. Andrée takes his place with all the great voyagers of all times, all the blazers of trails, all the seekers for the Golden Fleece. The world will lay a wreath on the tomb of the hero who, after thirty-three years, comes back to remind us of what was done and suffered to make the ways of our easy aviation possible."

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Socialist "Pep" for Congress

HEYWOOD BROUN and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidates for Congress from Greater New York, whether elected or not elected, certainly season the campaign to the taste of many editors and paragraphers regardless of party affiliations.

For they emerge with promise to inject a "pep"-mixture of gaiety and sanity into our body politic, and they are immediately treated to oodles of publicity, mostly complimentary, inside and outside the metropolis.

"Tune in on Broun," urges the Brooklyn *Eagle;* "you will not be bored," for he promises a "three-minute" limit for campaign radio speeches, "fifteen-minute" platform speeches, "forty-five minute" speeches "when and if" elected to Congress. "Think what he might do for *The Congressional Record,*" exclaims the Omaha *World-Herald.*

Even if Mr. Thomas accomplishes nothing more, declares the Democratic New York *World,* "than to shake the Brooklyn boss out of his smug complacency, he will have done the community a good turn." Even as an "irritant" in the House of Representatives, says the New Haven *Journal-Courier,* "he would perform a needed public service, but we may be sure that should he irritate, it would not be because of that purpose, but because his shafts would draw blood from the political wowsers who had no solid opinions of their own."

Keystone

Heywood Broun

Keystone

Norman Thomas

Two Socialists Who Would be Congressmen

Broun, most widely known as an iconoclastic columnist, is running on the Socialist party ticket in the banner Republican "silk-stocking" (17th) Congressional District, Manhattan. There Congresswoman Ruth B. Pratt is confidently campaigning for reelection. The Democratic candidate is City Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky.

Thomas, who polled about 20 per cent. of the Democratic and nearly 50 per cent. of the Republican vote as Socialist candidate for mayor of New York City against Walker and La Guardia last year, is running in the Sixth Congressional District, Brooklyn, against the present Democratic Congressman, Arthur L. Somers. This is the home district of Democratic Boss John H. McCooey.

Notable among the welcoming tributes to the Thomas candidacy the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* says:

"The candidacy of so able and respected a citizen can not fail to lift the level of the campaign.

"If there were any danger of a large Socialist bloc in Congress the possibility of Mr. Thomas's election would be a different matter. But a little party, with one man or two in Congress, suffers none of the temptations of power which beset the larger groups and perforce puts its best foot forward.

"Mr. Thomas, if elected, might himself regret that, in a minority of one, such addresses as he might make in behalf of his Socialist principles would be futile gestures. But the stand which he would take for honesty and decency in administration, for generous principles of humanity, would echo in the nation as the stand he has taken in this city has echoed."

STRESSING the social tragedy of "unnumbered millions of the unemployed," Mr. Thomas offers a candidate's blanket indictment of "the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of both old parties in city, State, and nation." He calls both parties servants to the "responsible capitalist system which increases taxes on necessities of life and lightens taxes for the rich," while mergers strengthen "autocratic control" of credit, production, and merchandising. He advocates unemployment insurance, increase of income and inheritance taxes, public ownership and operation of public utilities, and a referendum on Prohibition, believing that the multitudes "worried about bread" can not be "diverted by an endless discussion about beer."

Promptly sounding alarm, however, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* deprecates the "gallantry and magnanimity" toward Mr. Thomas of "so stanch a Republican organ" as the New York *Herald Tribune,* setting forth at length "What Would Ensue" if Mr. Thomas were elected. Besides inspiriting the Socialist party and fostering Socialism both within and without the party, this paper foresees Thomas as a "best-foot-forward" helper toward organizing an "all-party Socialist bloc" in the House, to cooperate with Senators Norris, Borah, and other "Socialists" in the Senate who took part in the "grand Congressional drive for the socialization of the utilities" in 1927. We read:

"Gallantry and magnanimity are sometimes out of place. The election of Mr. Thomas would be an authentic gain for socialism, despite all apparent reasons to the contrary.

"But it would not be as much of a gain as the continued election of Socialists in the old parties. These men, particularly Senator Norris, comprise the head of the Socialist camel, who has stuck his head into the tent of private initiative. After the head comes the body."

MORE sheer delight the press takes in quoting Broun as a serio-comic Congressional possibility or impossibility. First-off he had a run-in with his editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, where his "It Seems to Me" column is published. The chief maintained that—

"Broun is no mere jokesmith or phrase-carpenter, but an artistic debunker of political and official flapdoodle. Even so, we believe that as a factor in things political he can be more effective on the outside looking in, more forceful in type than in talk, more constructive in a column than in Congress."

Broun replies:

"I am tired of hearing all this talk about how the honest average citizen should get into politics and not leave it to the machine professionals. Yet when I do get in my own boss tells me that this is no business for me. It's everybody's business and nobody's business.

"But I am even more tired of standing with well-meaning liberals weaving a daisy chain of good intentions. I want to break that chain and enlist for duration. Here goes!"

BY way of platform, Broun adds to the regulation Socialist party slogans for his literary and theatrical squadron of three- and fifteen-minute boosters: "I think my opponents are wet, but I am wetter." "Freedom of speech to the utmost, even for Communists, altho their official organ characterizes me as 'that petty bourgeois clown.'" To quote him further:

"If I know the boundaries of my district it is not altogether strategically situated for a Socialist. For instance, I've got Central Park. Of course, there is not much hope of doing anything with the sheep or the squirrels. The former are assuredly Republicans from the cradle to the grave, while the squirrels can be counted on to split between the Communists and the Democrats."

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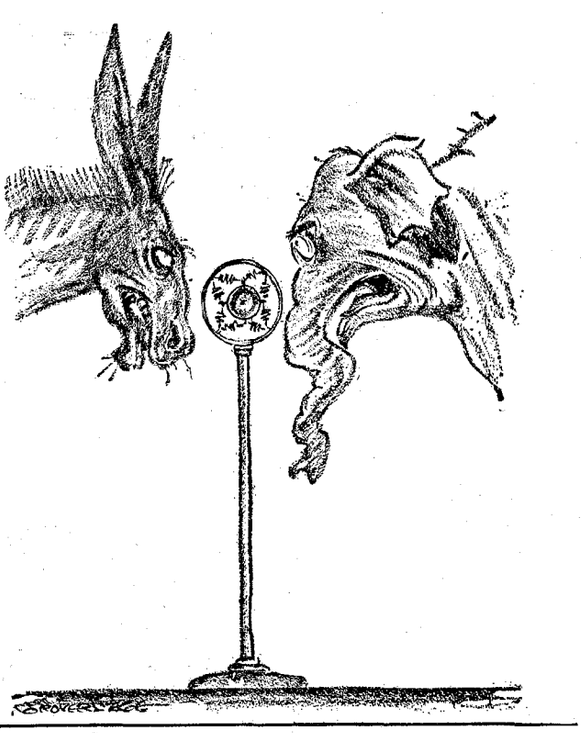
Hard Work for Teacher
—Cowan in the Boston "Transcript."



The National "Hook-up"
—Page in the Louisville "Courier-Journal."

ALL EARS AS THE CAMPAIGN OPENS

TOPICS IN BRIEF

YOU can't keep a good pole-sitter down.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE only crime now punishable by death is pedestrianism.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ONE good feature about this Chinese war is that so far no one has written a war novel about it.—*Judge.*

A GARAGE fire in Brooklyn destroyed more than 100 autos. Many families lost everything they had.—*Life.*

MODERN conditions have improved life for infants. They now cut their teeth on steering-wheels.—*Dayton Journal.*

THINGS seem to be reaching a pass in New York City where it doesn't pay to pay to be a magistrate.—*New York Times.*

DEAN INGE says murderers should be allowed to commit suicide. Preferably before committing murder.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE only way to make it rain is for a writer to get up something funny, for publication a week later, about how dry it is.—*Roanoke World-News.*

SENATOR FESS asserts that he does not recognize Prohibition as an issue. Now he ought to go on and explain what difference that makes.—*San Diego Union.*

IF one of those disputed Chicago babies ever becomes President, you'll never be able to convince the parents of the other one that they got a square deal.—*Miami News.*

"WE have sight and sound in pictures," says a writer, "and smell will soon be introduced." What is really needed by some of the films we have seen is a little good taste.—*The Humorist.*

THE unemployment figures have been pretty large this year, but, then, they may have just been counting Grover Cleveland Alexander every time some baseball-team releases him.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Ideal Tom Thumb golf match would be between the man who writes the Declaration of Independence on the head of a pin and the fellow who slices the chicken for lunch-room sandwiches.—*New York Sun.*

POLITICS makes strange cell-mates, too.—*Judge.*

MEANWHILE we haven't learned to play miniature bridge yet.—*Dallas News.*

AND the laziest guy in the world is the fellow who hires a caddy on miniature courses.—*Judge.*

CAN'T the paragraphers arrange with Roumania to have Carol crowned on Christmas?—*New York Times.*

THE biggest piece of property a man has ever tried to keep in his wife's name is Texas.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WHEN you see a dog leading a man, you know the man is blind. But if the man is leading the dog, you know the man is married.—*Judge.*

THIS language of ours is peculiar. For instance, a Philadelphia head-line said this: "Passengers to quit sinking Pacific ships."—*Savannah News.*

THE height of cattiness was reached by a girl who said of another girl's passport photograph that it was an excellent likeness.—*The Humorist.*

EXPERTS tell us that we can make business good by spending our money. Well, we'll certainly remember this, if ever we get any money again.—*Judge.*

THE Esperanto Congress at Oxford was attended by two Italian delegates in defiance of Signor Mussolini. Cæsar was never defied by Esperantists.—*Punch.*

THERE is a suspicion that it is the fellow who gives hard times as an excuse for not paying his bills who is really responsible for what hard times we have.—*Seattle Argus.*

FOR the benefit of any mothers who wonder where their wandering boys are at night, we may say that the probabilities strongly favor a pee wee golf-course.—*Nashville Banner.*

"IT is impossible to obtain a really cool drink in England during the hot weather," declares an American. Perhaps he has never thought of ordering a nice hot cup of coffee in a restaurant.—*The Humorist.*

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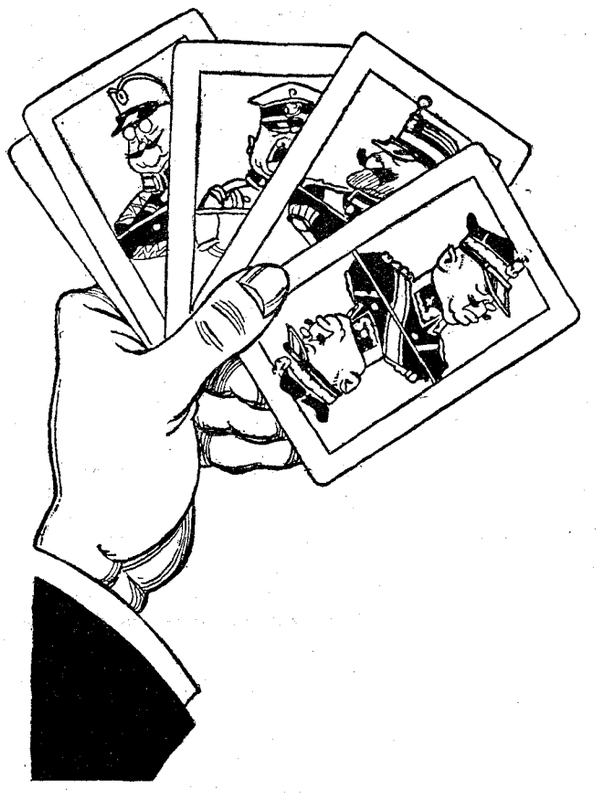
FOREIGN COMMENT

The German Grudge Against France and Poland

GOTTFRIED TREVIRANUS, REICH MINISTER of the Occupied Regions in Germany, made a campaign speech for the approaching German elections, which is said to have won him votes, but has also had a severely jarring effect on the tenderly nursed relations of reconciliation between France and Germany.

Mr. Treviranus is quoted in Berlin Associated Press dispatches as having said that the Germans "grieved from the bottom of



A Soviet View of France

"France holds a four-king hand—and here it is: Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Poland."

—"Isviestia" (Moscow).

their hearts for the cut-up Vistula territory, the unhealed wound in the eastern flank of Germany."

He told his audience, meeting in front of the Reichstag to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the plebiscite in East and West Prussia, that they would remember "the iniquitous pressure put upon President Wilson to make him agree to the unnatural amputation of East Prussia," and he is reported as saying further:

"You will remember the hybrid condition to which the German Danzig has been reduced.

"Our eyes see with joy the regions that have been restored to us, but with grief the German land which to-day is lost to us, but which will one day be recaptured."

BERLIN Associated Press dispatches also relate that the German Foreign Office has declared that the policy of Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, will continue along the same lines laid down by the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann, especially in regard to the Polish Corridor and other frontier questions.

Nevertheless, altho the German Foreign Office, we are told, has denied reports that Germany contemplates introducing the question of the revision of the Treaty of Versailles at the League of Nations meeting in September, the "loud talk" of Mr. Treviranus has offended the French press, alarmed English editors, and attracted sharp attention in Italy where Premier Mussolini is said to be in favor of revision of the Treaty of Versailles. Says *The London Economist:*

"If the German press be correct in its suggestion that Herr Treviranus, the Minister for Occupied Territories, was only expressing in his speech in Berlin 'what every German thinks,' the obvious comment is that a habit of thinking aloud on the part of public personages should not be encouraged.

"Few sensible persons would pretend that the frontiers of the Reich, as drawn by the Peace Treaty, are likely to be regarded indefinitely as sacrosanct; but the reception in Paris of the reference which Herr Treviranus made to 'unfreed brothers' in the west and the 'unnatural separation' of Eastern Prussia in the east is a clear indication of the damage which can be done to the promising rapprochement between France and Germany by hasty talk of this nature."

NATURALLY, the speech of Mr. Treviranus angered Poland, and the Polish Foreign Minister told the German Ambassador at Warsaw, Mr. Raschur, as much.

One reaction to the Treviranus speech in the Polish press is indicated by the *Kurjer Poznowski*, according to a Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who cites this Warsaw newspaper as demanding that Poland should build a system of western fortifications on the model of the French eastern fortifications, and this only because of the Treviranus outcry.

Among the French press we find the Paris *Temps*, spoken of as the official organ of the French Foreign Office, saying:

"German newspapers assure us that Mr. Treviranus was only expressing his personal opinion in his speech, which he did not submit, before delivery, to Chancellor Brüning and Dr. Curtius, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"But this does not lessen, in the slightest, the deplorable impression produced by this public statement on the part of a Minister of the Reich"

IN Italy the Rome *Tribuna* notes the Treviranus protest about boundary decisions resulting from the Treaty of Versailles, and takes advantage of the occasion to express a distinctly Italian view:

"We do not claim that the French point of view is always wrong, when affairs in Germany, in Europe, or even beyond its confines do not follow a course satisfactory to French newspapers—if these by any chance happen to be in accord with each other.

"We do say, however, that it is time France began to realize why affairs take such a course.

"It is because Germany, altho far from being of a warlike spirit, shows in every way its intention not to submit to the fetters of the treaties until such time as it regains full parity.

"It is because England, altho desiring the status quo, does not feel in duty bound to second France's policy of political domination, seeing that the French policy of military alliances, on the one hand, and of guaranties of security, on the other—continually demanded together with new treaties and new interpretations of treaties—has been and still is a policy directly opposed since the war to the status quo.

"It is because Italy, altho it has consistently abstained from acts which might have increased the difficulties of France in critical moments, has refused, and still refuses—aside from certain definite questions—to accept a secondary rôle of any kind in a policy which France imagines she is able to pursue for the sake of objectives which relegate Italian interests to a subordinate position, whether these objectives are friendship with England or with Germany, or guardianship of Central Europe, or an alliance with Jugo-Slavia."

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France Losing American Tourists

MORE AND MORE CONCERN is being felt in France that there should be such a falling off in the number of Americans visiting that country.

The number diminishes each year, it seems, and what is worse, the Americans curtail their stay.

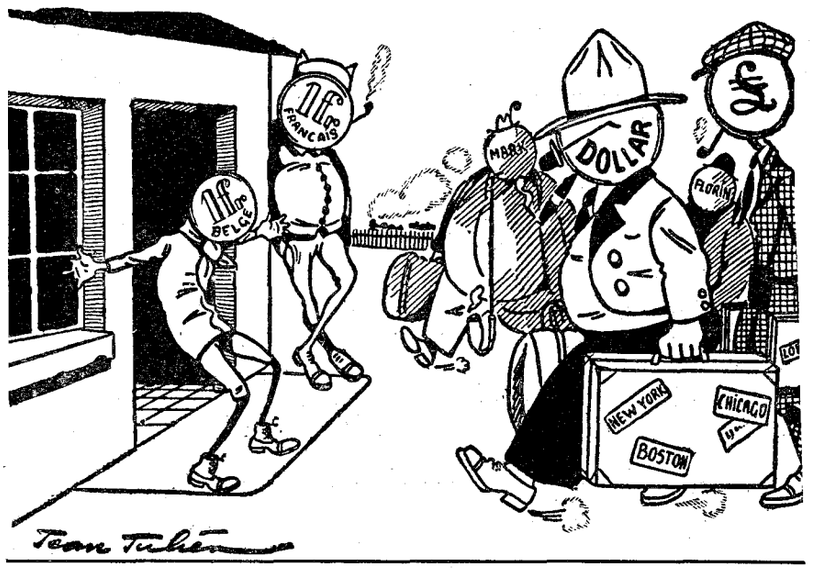
Frequently the suggestion is made that the French National Office of Tourists does not spend enough money on publicity. The reply of those who oppose this view is that expensive publicity does not pay for itself; and what is more "great and glorious France has no need of publicity."

Of course, it is admitted that there are corners in the country whose charm and beauty are unknown to the average traveler. Such attractions as these should be made known to the public, it is said, but in general the beauty and wonders of France are familiar to all the world.

A contributor to *Le Monde Nouveau Economique* (Paris), probably an American, writes:

"Since 1912 I have made seven visits to France, lasting variously from eight weeks to eight months. I have traveled over the country by automobile, and have covered nearly 20,000 miles.

"Because of my practical experience, and because I admire France and the French, I venture to reveal some of the reasons why France is losing American tourist trade."



The Almighty Dollar

The Franc and Others: "Dear—dear! How small that dollar makes me feel."
—Moustique (Charleroi).

IN the first place, this visitor to France declares that the great majority of French hotel-keepers think there is only one class of American tourist, namely, the American who is very rich.

Another point of criticism from this American traveler:

"This is the attitude of French merchants toward Americans. French shopkeepers and those of all resort places do their best to attract American patronage. Their advertisements in English show this everywhere.

"There is not a single tourist thinking of going to France who does not put aside a certain sum to make purchases in France.

"But they soon discover that for the same quality of merchandise they pay more in France than they do at home."

Looking Toward America First

WHEN BUSINESS RECOVERY is set in motion, some European editors confidently expect to see the first indications of it in the United States.

France and Belgium, they admit, have succeeded in escaping from the worst rigors of the crisis, but they have benefited, it is said, from monetary influences of an altogether abnormal character.

But the experiences of these two countries, declares the London *Statist*, in no way disproves the contention that the crisis is world-wide.

Nevertheless, altho the situation in the United States remains uncertain, this financial weekly believes:

"The United States should lead a recovery, just as we led the cyclical trade movements in the decades preceding the war. The size and power of their credit and capital resources, the vitality and resiliency of their economic structure, have placed the United States in that position of leadership."

SIMILAR confidence in the belief that the United States will be the first among the world's nations to make a "comeback" is felt by some French and industrial experts, whose optimism makes a profound if skeptical impression on sections of the German press.

Never was there such "optimism" about American affairs as we see in high French finance, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*.

The wish must be father to the thought, adds the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. For France has become acutely aware of her dependence upon America:

"But now the French financial situation is depreciated in this item.

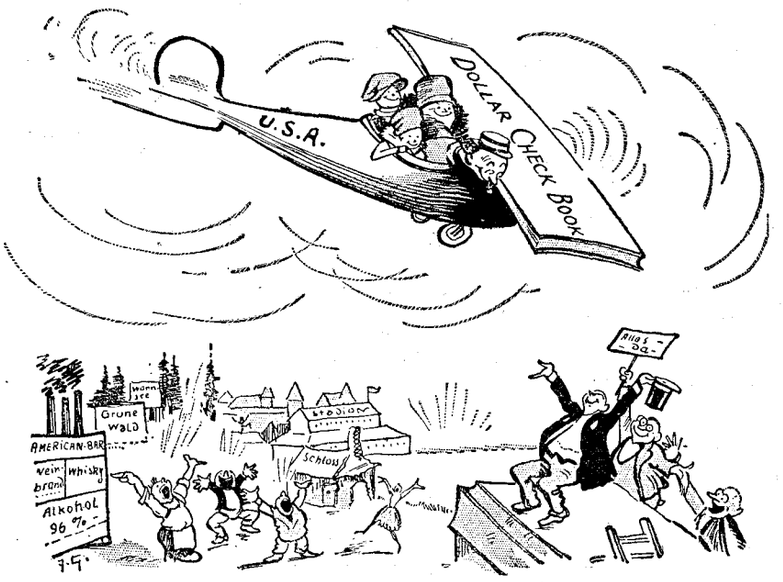
"Americans are not so plentiful.

"American pocketbooks have not got over the stock panic.

"The season at the French watering places has been poor. The Riviera suffered from what happened in New York.

"At the great bathing places, in the haunts of the tourist, the hotel servants linger at the front portal, waiting for Americans. . . .

"But France is optimistic. She knows that American prosperity will return."



A German Welcome to American Tourists

"Hail! hail! The Yanks are coming!"
—Dorfbarbier (Berlin).

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Germany's Fascist Drive

DRASTIC CHANGES IN GERMANY are under way, we are told, and the driving force behind them is the Fascist movement.

It is being piloted by the National Socialist Labor party, a comparatively young political organization whose methods and means of political struggle are described as being entirely different from the traditional customs of the older German parties.

This organization is about ten years old and a German correspondent of the London *New Statesman* recalls that it began in 1920 as a local body of sixty-four members, and in 1928 had 110,000 members in over one thousand local groups.

There were 800,000 votes for the National Socialists in the last Reichstag election and this informant notes that in Prussia alone they polled 500,000 in the Landtag elections last year.

Every municipal election brings them new successes, and it is certainly no exaggeration to assume that their partizans number at least 1,000,000, according to this correspondent, who continues:

"In Thuringia the party helped to form the governing coalition. A strong Fascist, Dr. Frick, has become Minister of Internal Affairs, which means that one of the most important Ministries in the country is under the control of a bitter opponent of the existing political forces.

"He is deliberately trying to make Thuringia the stronghold of German Fascism, and the Thuringian police its storm-troops.

"Dr. Frick's efforts are the more dangerous as Thuringia has often been regarded not only as the geographical but also the intellectual center of Germany. As a matter of fact, German people do not fully realize the risk of such a situation.

"Here is a man who was concerned in the Kapp revolt in Munich, now become Minister of Thuringia, and quite frankly using his power for his own revolutionary aims.

"The National Socialist Labor party obviously proves that political parties are kept together and stirred to action much more by slogans and catchwords emotionally affecting the mass of people than by deliberate and logical arguments.

"If this were not so, the undeniable progress of the Fascists in Germany could not possibly be explained, as their so-called ideology is a more than awkward muddle of vague race theories, anti-Semitism and 'true Socialism,' as opposed to Marxism, and could hardly be convincing enough to make large numbers of people absolutely fanatical and wholly devoted to the party."

ANTI-SEMITISM, it is charged by this writer, is the real binding force in the ranks of German Fascism. The German people, he explains, from a purely personal view-point, having to suffer a great deal during the war and after, were only too willing to shuffle off their own responsibility on to any scapegoat. He adds:

"The Jews, living in comparatively good economic conditions, much envied and hated, never acknowledged as genuine Germans, but more or less at any time considered as 'strangers,' now again became the 'true cause of Germany's misfortune.'

"They are alleged to have been the secret allies of France and England, to have betrayed the German Army, and to have brought on the revolution. 'Judenrepublik' and 'Judenregierung' are the terms which the National Socialists use to speak about the German State of to-day.

"One who knows the German national character does not wonder that all these ridiculous accusations are not only believed, but are taken for granted.

"Of course, it is merely a political policy of Hitler and the other leaders of the party to stir the anti-Semitic instinct. I can not believe that Hitler seriously aims at throwing out the 600,000 Jews of Germany.

"Evidently he uses this popular slogan in order to get large masses of followers for his other political ideas. The cry against the Jews can be employed to engender the warlike mood that he requires for the establishment of Fascism."

THE continuous changing governments in Germany, it is alleged, have not been able to strengthen the confidence of the nation in a democratic parliamentary system.

On the contrary, we are told, dissatisfaction with the existing Constitution is obviously growing and the National Socialists, with their antiparliamentary propaganda, attract not a few of the worried and discontented electors. We read then:

"Turning now to the inner organization of the party, it must be said that it would be impossible to find any other working movement in Germany so well guided and working so efficiently.

"The National Socialist Labor party has been built up like an army, highly trained and disciplined. On all occasions, in demonstrations and meetings, they wear a special very soldier-like uniform and march through the streets with brass bands and colors, trying to imitate the old German Army.

"It must be admitted that these are clever means of enticing the German people who have not lost their foible for parading troops and military exercises, the old Prussian drill being still rather rooted in the country.

"Realizing this, the Fascists do not miss the slightest opportunity for ostentatious display. In 1928 about 100,000 meetings were convoked, and in October, 1929—in one month—19,000 public demonstrations were organized.

"During such demonstrations more or less serious fights and scuffles with Communists very often occur, and not a few young people are usually killed.

"The authorities, however, while proving very strong in suppressing Communism, do not seem to have sufficient courage to meet the Fascist terror with the necessary determination.

"Five daily papers and about fifty weeklies, supported by a special press bureau, spread the Fascist ideas all over the country. A large number of books, pamphlets, and leaflets are constantly being distributed, and are penetrating into the most remote villages of the countryside. A staff of versatile writers collaborate in a very efficient manner.

"Youths' organizations and lads' brigades are under their control. Strongholds of German Fascism are to be found in many universities, where National Socialist student groups in nearly all elections get great majorities.

"One should not underrate such groups. The undergraduates of to-day will hold the key positions of society to-morrow."

IT is astonishing, thinks this correspondent, that the National Socialists could have been formed in such an exceedingly unified movement, because the economic interests of the different parts of its membership—lower middle-class, workers, peasants, intelligentsia—do not agree at all, but are more often than not in opposition to one another.

Most probably the contradictions will become a genuine problem for the National Socialists, it is predicted, as soon as they begin any constructive work.

Still, to-day they are said to be welded together by hatred of the parliamentary system and of the Jews, the economic stress of the country, and the German enthusiasm for militarism.

Turning to the financial backing of the National Socialists, this informant remarks:

"Considering the extent and steadiness of the Fascist work in Germany, one can not help coming to the conclusion that they must dispose of vast sums of money. Evidently their support flows from two sources.

"There are the former ruling houses, which, still being paid enormous pensions by the German State, have not yet abandoned the hope of a possible return to power, and are therefore interested in all nationalistic organizations.

"Their time is definitely over; their money, none the less, is particularly helpful to the Fascists.

"Certain capitalists obviously give the party financial support. At the first glance that seems incredible, as the National Socialists pretend to be a revolutionary, anticapitalistic labor party.

"But such benefactors expect them to break the power of the Communists, and especially of the Socialists, in Parliament and the Trade Unions, and, as a matter of fact, it is not impossible thus to weaken the influence of the proletariat within Germany.

"The attitude of other nationalistic parties and organizations toward the Fascists has not been very clear. Officially they support the parliamentary constitution and are against any revolutionary measures.

"Yet there can be hardly any doubt that the People's party and the German Nationalists are secretly sympathizing with them; which means that in case of a Fascist revolt, altho they would not openly help, they would not oppose them."

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Saving Our Sugar Crop

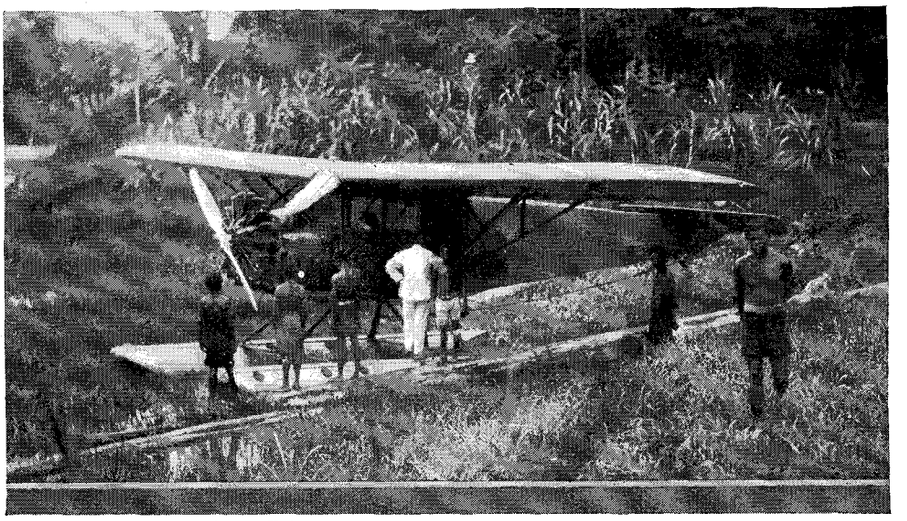
CUT DOWN EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT. in fifteen years by the ravages of plant disease, the Louisiana sugar crop has been saved and restored by our Department of Agriculture.

This was done by substituting for the diseased cane a cross between hardy and resistant varieties developed in Java.

Skeptical at first, the Louisiana cane-growers ended by enthusiastically adopting the new variety, R. G. Skerrett, writing in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), says that it has saved the industry. In his article, entitled "Historic Industry Revitalized by Research," we read:

"One particularly harmful plant disease had virtually affected every stand of sugar-cane in the State; and from an output of 352,874 tons in 1911, production had fallen in 1926 to the disheartening minimum of 47,000 tons of raw sugar—the lowest figure reached during the preceding half-century.

"The government agricultural scientists determined the nature of the disease, and discovered that the malady was spread by a tiny insect-carrier. After long search in foreign lands they succeeded in finding strains of sugar-cane especially resistant to the disease in question, and they have also succeeded in developing other resistant strains by breeding. A further reward of their labors was canes that can reach their maturity within a wider climatic range than was possible with the canes formerly planted in the region. These achievements add potentially many, many millions of dollars annually to the wealth that can be garnered from far-flung sections of the South. For many years Louisiana furnished most of the sugar used in this country. Near the close of the eighteenth century, the failure of certain established crops compelled the planters of Louisiana to look for some other source of revenue, and then they turned to the cultivation of sugar-cane. In 1795, the first successful sugar-mill began to operate on a plantation a few miles north of New Orleans.



Courtesy of *Compressed Air Magazine* (New York)

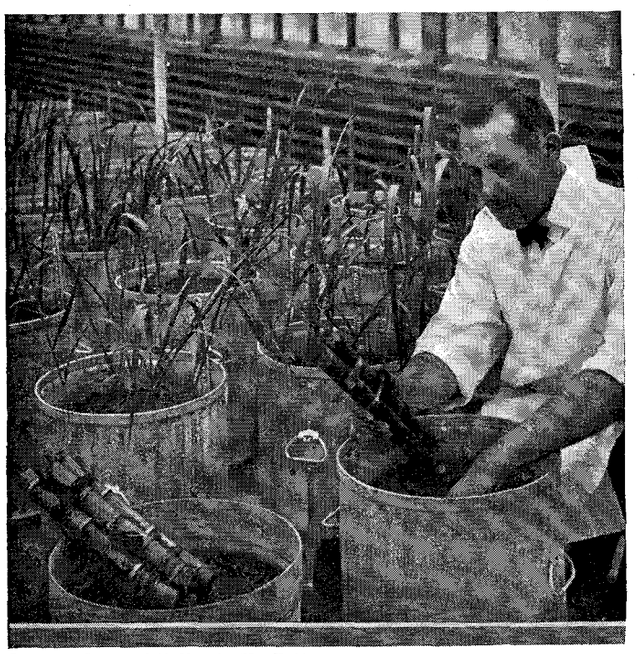
Exploring New Guinea for New Varieties of Sugar-Cane

This hydroplane was used by Dr. Brandes in his search for plants strongly resistant to the disease that threatened Louisiana's sugar industr .

"The story of the industry is one of well-nigh continuous expansion for substantially a hundred years. A climax was reached in 1911 when the quantity of sugar totaled 352,874 tons. From that day there was a gradual reduction in the acreage, and a marked decrease in the yield. The situation at the close of 1926 was a desperate one; and, on the face of it, Louisiana's historic cane-sugar industry seemed doomed. Mosaic disease was rampant, and the fields yielded but 6.7 tons of cane per acre! The virus of this wasting plant malady is carried from diseased to healthy plants by an insect; and the problem has been to discover either ways of dealing with the carriers or to find varieties of cane that have become immune by natural processes. The pathologists of the Department of Agriculture turned to other countries in their search for disease-resistant varieties.

"The Dutch authorities maintain a plant-experimental station in East Java where Dr. Jan Kobus had developed canes capable of withstanding the Sereh disease. Doctor Kobus drew upon canes that have flourished for centuries on the slopes of the Himalayas, which have become able to resist disease and to stand a good deal of cold. Doctor Kobus crossed that rugged and small cane with Louisiana cane of a high sugar-bearing character. The canes so brought into being proved to be disease-resistant, rich in sugar, more rugged than those formerly planted in Louisiana, and endowed with a measure of resistance to both mosaic and Sereh disease.

"The canes imported from Java were planted under glass on the government experimental farm at Arlington, Virginia, and there propagated for observation. After testing for a couple of years, one of them was released in the spring of 1922 to the field manager of the Southdown Plantation in Louisiana, Mr. Elliot Jones."



Courtesy of *Compressed Air Magazine* (New York)

Foreign Sugar-Cane to the Rescue

Dr. E. W. Brandes planting in a Washington greenhouse some of the 150 new varieties of sugar-cane he brought from New Guinea to increase the disease-resisting power of the American cane.

BEFORE the close of 1924, Mr. Skerrett tells us, there were on the plantation four acres of canes highly resistant to the mosaic disease, giving excellent yields while growing under identical conditions with neighboring canes of the old varieties. Seed cane was distributed to scores of planters, who were hard prest because of crop failure. He goes on:

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"The majority of the sugar-planters in Louisiana were frankly skeptical of the claims made for the new canes; and they unhappily had to have the disastrous object lesson of the sugar crop of 1926 to arouse them to the urgent need of a change. As a consequence something more than three-fourths of the acreage planted to sugar-cane in Louisiana in 1928 was of the disease-resisting strains.

"The capacity to resist cold as well as disease is one of much value in a sugar-cane, especially outside the tropics. The sugar content of the cane increases rapidly during the late fall season. In 1928 Doctor Brandes visited New Guinea, the reputed home of the original sugar-cane, searched for wild varieties of sugar-cane, and obtained more than 150 new strains. These were carried back to Washington for experimentation.

"Strains of sugar-cane may thus be brought into being that will make it entirely practicable to grow cane for sugar-making throughout a far more expansive area in the South.

"For many years, the fibrous refuse of the crushed sugar-cane was a troublesome by-product of the cane-sugar industry. Inventive genius finally discovered that bagasse, as the waste is called, could be employed in making a very desirable form of wall-board. As a result, an industry of considerable proportions has developed. It is now possible for us to comprehend the economic potentialities of the work done by Doctors Kobus and Brandes and their collaborators. Through their labors an impending tragedy has been transformed into a triumph."

An Old Turk's Age

IS ZARO AGHA really 156 years old, as the daily papers tell us? He will have a hard time proving it, thinks *Science News-Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington). Says this paper:

"The old Turk, Zaro Agha, with his birth certificate showing 156 years of age, who is now being proclaimed to credulous New York as the oldest human in the world, will have a hard time convincing scientific skeptics that he has lived so many years.

"Old he is, without a doubt, but those who have looked into such claims in the past are laying their scientific wagers that he is not much more than a hundred or so.

"In fact, the most extreme case of longevity that medical records show fully authenticated was not quite 111 years. That record was substantiated by the English investigator, Dr. T. E. Young, who in the early part of this century considered close to a million cases of supposed centenarians and found only thirty persons who from other outside evidence could be shown to have lived a hundred years or more. Of the thirty, 21 were women and 9 were men.

"Medical statisticians hold to their idea that extreme old age is a rare phenomenon altho in the million or more deaths annually in the United States at least several hundred death certificates show ages of over a hundred and occasional ones will show such startling records as 120 years.

"When such cases are looked into it is often found that mistaken identity confers upon the supposed centenarian his remarkable record. Repeatedly instances like this are uncovered: John Jones was born and his baptism duly recorded, but he died at the age of fifteen years and through an oversight his death was not registered. In the same year that he died another male child was born to the same parents and named John Jones, perhaps in commemoration of his deceased brother. The second John Jones was never baptised. When he reaches the age of 85 or 90 his appearance of extreme senility attracts attention and the baptismal records apparently show that he is a hundred or over. The aged gentleman basks in his seemingly well authenticated record of extreme age.

"America has had its claimants to age records. Uncle John Shell, of Kentucky, who was exhibited as 'the oldest living human being' with a claimed age of 131 years, was pronounced after a careful investigation of his case to be 'about one hundred years old, possibly a year younger or older.'

"Despite the fact that authenticated cases of human longevity to over a hundred years are few, man is nearly the longest lived of all mammals. The common idea that whales and elephants attain many more years than man is not credited in scientific circles. But some species of fish may live to over 260 years according to the best evidence and reptiles are reported to have lived 175 years. Birds may have a life span of a few years longer than man in some instances."

Why We Perspire

"THE EFFICIENT REGULATION of bodily temperature" is the chief reason, as concluded by investigators in the University of Mukden, who have worked eight years on the subject.

They find, however, some curious things about perspiration. Ordinarily "insensible" perspiration is chiefly from the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. But these do not increase their output when heat makes the rest of the body wet. Under mental stress, however, they begin to perspire freely.

A brief account of these results is quoted below from *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Says this paper:

"When the body is not heated, 'insensible perspiration' proceeds most rapidly from the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, the parts where the sweat glands are most densely congregated. When heat is applied, either locally or generally, there appears an increase of sweat from all parts of the body except only the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. This does not mean, however, that these parts are not capable of increased sweating. Tho they do not respond readily to increased temperature, the sweat glands in these two regions respond most readily to the stimulus of 'mental stress.' The stress employed in these experiments was mental arithmetic. This stimulus was adequate to produce increased sweating of the palms but not of the forehead, a part that is well known to respond to more extreme degrees of mental stress. It was found also that the palms and soles sweat under any sensory stimulus, even the application of local heat, provided it is sufficiently severe. The function of the sweat glands of the palms and soles is mainly, in Professor Kuno's opinion, the protection of the thickened epidermis and the facilitation of physical work. The investigation also showed that the output of sweat varies directly with the facilities for evaporation and with the need for cooling. Thus, the armpits do not produce as much sweat as more exposed portions of the body; the fact that moisture is found in these places is due not to excessive production but to limited evaporation. More sweat is secreted by the glands of the trunk, head and neck. In these areas the cooling surface is less in proportion to the mass that must be cooled than is the case with the limbs. Sweating is slight on the parts of the skin, such as the cheek, the gluteal region and the mammary region, that are rich in subcutaneous fat. All these observations are consistent with the view that the function of the sweat glands scattered over the body generally is the efficient regulation of body temperature."

Drought Is the Moon's Fault

CALLING the drought now existing in the United States an appalling disaster to agriculture and the severest since that of 1874, Mr. Herbert Janvrin Browne, consulting meteorologist of Washington, D. C., in a recent Bulletin of his weather forecast service says that the ultimate culprit is the moon, working through its tidal attraction on the ocean. Says Dr. E. E. Free, n his *Week's Science* (New York):

"During recent months the relative positions of earth and moon in space have swung the moon farther to the north of the earth's equator than usual, Mr. Browne explains, while the moon also has been relatively near to the earth. This has increased the lunar attraction on the water of the North Atlantic, with the result of spreading westward over that ocean the cold-water area which exists normally in the neighborhood of the Azores Islands. Around this cold-water area, Mr. Browne's explanation continues, there circulate normally a series of winds which seldom reach the United States. This summer, however, because of the unusual westward extension of the cold-water area, these winds are reaching this country so that hot winds blow landward from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, create more or less permanent areas of high air-pressure over the continent and prevent, Mr. Browne concludes, 'anything save showers in the way of rainfall.' The condition has been accentuated, Mr. Browne adds, by the fact that the radiation from the sun, now measured daily by the Smithsonian Institution, has been unusually high for the past six weeks."

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Ewing Galloway photograph

One Stage in Paint and Varnish Making; Workers in a Forest of Turpentine Pines

How Common Things Work—XXX

Paint and Varnish

PAINT HAS COME TO BE REGARDED as an element of cleanliness, tho, of course, it does not actually clean a surface, but simply covers it. "Clean up and paint up" is now a familiar slogan.

The composition and use of paints and varnishes are described in McPherson and Henderson's "Chemistry for To-day" (Ginn & Company, New York). A paint consists, they tell us, of three essential ingredients: the vehicle, the body, and the pigment. We read:

"The vehicle, or liquid medium, must be an oil which will rapidly oxidize into a more or less flexible, hornlike body. Such oxidation is called drying, and the oil is called a drying oil. Linseed-oil has long been used as the standard drying oil, since it can be produced in quantity, and at moderate cost. Tung-oil, a Chinese wood-oil, is also used. It is customary to add to it driers, made by boiling some of the oil with oxids of manganese, lead, or cobalt. The oxids enter into combination with the oil and assist in its oxidation. Since people are very reluctant to have wet paint about them, speed in drying is being demanded more and more, and so the tendency is to use increasing quantities of drier.

"The body of the paint must be some solid material, suspended in the oil, which will give a smooth and waxy surface as the paint dries, and will have good covering power. While white lead meets these requirements, it is moderately expensive, and is blackened by sulfur compounds likely to be present in the air of cities. Other bodies are now frequently combined with the lead, or replace it altogether, among them being zinc oxid, barium sulfate, products called by the trade names lithopone and titanox, the latter being a mixture of titanium oxid and barium sulfate. For some purposes these materials are a real advantage, and they are not to be regarded as adulterants, unless sold as white lead.

"In the case of white paints the body serves also as the coloring matter. For other paints a color pigment must be added. Frequently these pigments are metallic oxids or salts, and in many cases they are natural products. Sometimes they are prepared by precipitating a colloidal body in the presence of an organic dye, the dye being absorbed by the precipitate, and giving it a color. Such pigments can be prepared in an endless variety of colors, and are called lakes. Usually they are not so permanent as mineral pigments.

Ewing Galloway photograph

How the Turpentine Is Drawn from the Tree

"Varnish is a liquid that, on being applied to a surface and then left to stand, forms a closely adhering film that is generally transparent. Varnishes are made by dissolving in appropriate solvents the resins (or gums) obtained from certain trees. There are two chief kinds. In the one the resin is dissolved in linseed-oil thinned with spirits of turpentine or a similar liquid, such as benzin. On exposure to the air the turpentine evaporates, and the linseed-oil oxidizes and dries, as in paints. In the other class, known as spirit varnishes, the resin is dissolved in some volatile liquid, as spirits of turpentine or alcohol. On exposure to air the solvent quickly evaporates, leaving the resin. Spirits of turpentine and rosin (which is not a true resin, but is sometimes used in varnish) are obtained from pine-trees, especially from a species that grows in the Southern States.

"Lacquers have rapidly displaced varnishes and paints on automobiles, furniture exposed to weather, and for many other uses. They are made of the following: (1) cellulose nitrate dissolved in a suitable solvent; (2) camphor or some similar material to prevent the cellulose nitrate from cracking when dried; (3) some organic basic compound to neutralize the acids of nitrogen formed by the slow decomposition of the cellulose nitrate; (4) usually resin to give hardness and luster to the finished surface; (5) a pigment of appropriate color (if color is desired).

"On large objects lacquers are applied by spray-guns. They dry so rapidly that an automobile can be sent from the paint-shop in two days instead of the two weeks or more formerly required. They resist weather extremely well."

Polar Bears Like Heat

SYMPATHY is wasted on them in torrid summer weather, according to Frank Thone, writing in *Science News-Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington). He quotes George Jennison, a well-known and widely experienced English zoologist, as follows:

"The public err profoundly with regard to polar bears. They are pitied in hot weather, while a severe spell of frost always calls forth the remark that the polar bears will enjoy themselves; actually they do not like the cold. They rarely enter the water between October and February, and, on the other hand, nothing pleases them so much as hot weather, when they will lie flat with all four feet extended, enjoying the blazing sunshine. In the Arctic, radiation from the white snow is extreme and the heat terrific. Carl Hagenbeck has seen polar bears stretched out to enjoy sunshine that gave leopards heat apoplexy."

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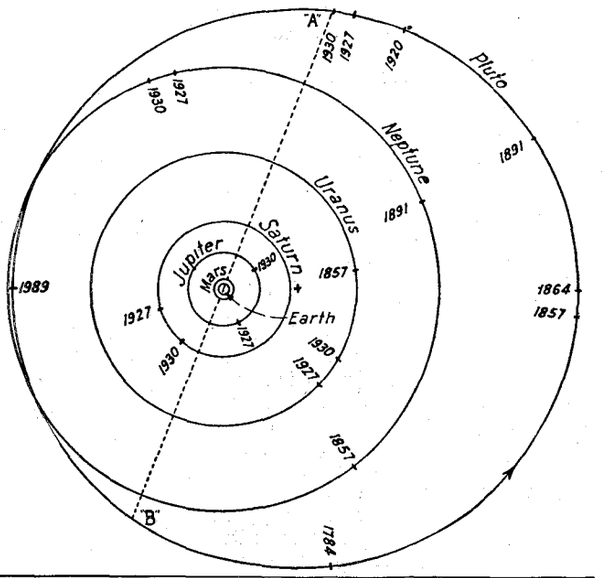
The Latest News from Pluto

OUR NEWLY DISCOVERED PLANET, the most distant in the solar system, so far as we know, is briefly described and discust by Prof. Frederick C. Leonard, of the University of California, in a leaflet issued by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific (San Francisco).

Perhaps Pluto is the nearest of a new "zone" of distant planets, he suggests. It differs from its sister planets in several important respects, all of which are set forth in the bulletin. Writes Professor Leonard:

"The new planet, discovered photographically last March at the Lowell Observatory, has been appropriately named Pluto, in honor of the god of the regions of darkness. Since its detection, astronomers have been busy investigating the orbit of this recently found member of our system.



From a diagram prepared by F. L. Whipple

The Orbit of Pluto

Compared with those of Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and the earth. The innermost circle depicts the orbit of the earth, one "astronomical unit," or 93,000,000 miles in radius. The planets all revolve around the sun, from west to east—that is, in a counter-clockwise direction. To make the representation of Pluto's orbit more realistic, the plane in which it is drawn should be rotated from left to right about the dotted line AB, through an angle of 17 degrees to the plane of the printed page. The orbits of all the other planets shown lie nearly in a common plane, represented by that of the paper. The positions of the planets on various dates from 1784 to 1989 are marked. The center of Pluto's orbit is indicated by a cross, lying just to the right of the circle representing the orbit of Saturn, which is 9.5 "astronomical units" in radius.

"With a knowledge of where the planet should have been in times past, astronomers have been able to find traces of it on photographs taken for other purposes as long ago as 1919. By aid of these prediscovery positions, astronomers have been enabled to compute much more accurate orbits for the planet than were possible immediately after its discovery.

"The orbit of Pluto, like the orbits of all the other planets, is an ellipse, but Pluto's orbit is considerably more elliptical than that of any other major planet in the solar system. The sun is displaced a quarter of the way from the center of the orbit to the point on the orbit nearest the sun, the so-called 'perihelion point,' a distance of more than 900 million miles. Whereas the orbital planes of all the other major planets lie within seven degrees of the plane of the earth's orbit, the orbit of Pluto is inclined fully seventeen degrees to that plane. The mean distance of the new planet from the sun is nearly forty 'astronomical units,' the 'astronomical unit' being the mean distance of the earth from the sun, or roughly ninety-three million miles. Accordingly, a distance of forty astronomical units amounts in round numbers to 3,700,000,000 miles. The orbit of the planet is so pronouncedly elliptical, however, that the minimum distance is about 2,800,000,000 miles, or a trifle less than that of Neptune, and the maximum distance, 4,600,000,000 miles, or nearly sixty-five per cent. greater than that of Neptune. Its period of revolution is about 250 of our years.

"The new planet is now of about the fourteenth stellar magnitude; that is, it is only about one-sixteen-hundredth as bright as the faintest star comfortably visible to the naked eye on a clear, moonless night. In view of its intrinsic faintness, Pluto is probably much smaller than any of the giant planets, being possibly as small as Mercury (3,100 miles in diameter) and probably no larger than Mars (4,200 miles)."

No life is possible on Pluto, Professor Leonard concludes. At its mean distance from the sun the surface temperature can hardly be higher than 380 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit! This means that if there were any nitrogen and oxygen on the planet's surface, they would have to exist there in the solid form. He goes on to ask:

"Are there other planets revolving around the sun beyond the orbit of Neptune? We know that the sun's gravitational sphere of control extends far beyond the orbit of Pluto. It may ultimately be found that the solar system consists of a number of zones, or families, of planets, one within the other. As a matter of fact, astronomers have recognized for more than a century that this system is composed successively of the families of the terrestrial planets, the minor planets, and the giant planets. Is it not likely that in Pluto there has come to light the first of a series of ultra-Neptunian bodies, the remaining members of which still await discovery?

"Our conceptions of the vastness of the planetary system have been greatly expanded by the discovery of Pluto We were wont to think of this system as being sixty astronomical units in extent; now we perceive that it is a third again as large; of such dimensions that light, which travels more than 186,000 miles a second—requires some eleven hours to go from one extremity of the planetary domain to the other."

Industry and Scenery

WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT, the preservation of scenery or the development of power for industry? Beginning long ago at Niagara Falls, this question has now assumed great importance in connection with the work of the Federal Power Commission.

The Electrical World, which discusses the subject in the editorial quoted below, thinks that a strong public opinion, adverse to the destruction of scenic beauty, is more effective than statute law. It says:

"Assuming that Attorney-General Mitchell has rightly interpreted the water-power act, scenery preservationists have been directing a prodigious amount of public-spirited barking up a wrong tree. Their repeated requests that the Federal Power Commission deny licenses to projects held to be destructive to natural beauty are now officially declared to be irrelevant; for, the Government's law officer says, the commission's protective powers relate to navigation only and can not be extended to the esthetic or recreational aspects of power sites.

"Unless Mr. Mitchell's view is reversed or Congress shall extend the authority of the commission, vetoes on esthetic grounds, where power is concerned, can henceforth be exercised only by the legislatures of State or nation, with possible conflicts and reversals in the courts. However, Kentucky's course on Cumberland Falls and that of Congress on the Potomac project may, if finally sustained, serve as precedents for opposition. Points of view are too far apart for easy compromise. Every case differs from every other, and to decide each on its real merits greater enlightenment, both technical and artistic, than has yet become common would have to prevail.

"One thing is clear enough. In localities where water-power has little economic advantage over steam, and where there is a genuine public desire that falls be let alone, would-be builders of dams may profit by the example of the Colorado company which a year or two ago, facing popular clamor over its plan to take power from the scenic Arkansas, gracefully receded and left the Royal Gorge as time and nature made it."

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"Colonial" Beacon Hill

BEACON HILL IS AS UNMISTAKABLY BOSTON as Piccadilly is London.

They are both lined with aristocratic houses, tho modern life is making inroads.

Boston is bringing out its Colonial relics in recognition of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and, naturally, Beacon Hill is thought to be one of the relics.

Our July 19 issue showed some of the portraits of worthies that now hang in the Museum of Fine Arts, loaned by the old families.

Was Beacon Hill their habitat? Perhaps they ended their days there.

Boston, says Thomas Charles Devine in *The International Studio* (New York) "is, by tradition, a city of Colonial days," and the "majority of its inhabitants and nearly all visiting strangers regard it as having much of the aspect which it must have possest in pre-Revolutionary days."

This, he declares, "is a pleasant illusion but, alas, only a romantic one." For—

Courtesy of *The International Studio* (New York)

A Pride of Beacon Hill

Bulfinch is credited with this classical interior.

"The truth is that save for a few churches and public buildings, and an even regrettably fewer number of houses, there is little of Colonial Boston in existence at the present day. Research in old books and archives reveals a number of surprizes to the person casually interested in these matters. In such places one may discover descriptions and pictures of Boston as it was during the eighteenth century. There are even a number of old photographs taken in the 1850's and 60's which enable one to visualize what might still be were it not for the exquisite stupidity with which the city was developed in the later nineteenth century. Mansions large and elaborate beyond the conception of the average person abounded. The common conception of Colonial architecture is a sweet and simple white frame house with a brick chimney. The dwellings to which I refer, however, were in the grand manner, equal to many in the London of that time.

"The old Boston which remains with us is epitomized by the district known as Beacon Hill, which is famous all over America. While the typical architecture of the Hill is customarily referred to as Colonial, such classification is erroneous. The development of Beacon Hill was not commenced until about twenty years after we had ceased to be Colonies. Architecture and decoration underwent decided changes in those two decades and, tho popular belief is to the contrary, columned porticoes and Palladian windows do not necessarily make a building Colonial.

"The territory upon the Hill was considered very out of the way to the citizens of Boston in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and it was not until the building of the new State House in 1795 that the towns folks viewed the place as a desirable residential section. From an excellent book on the subject ('*Beacon Hill*,' by Allen Chamberlain), I have copied the following advertisement which was discovered by his research in *The Columbian Sentinel* in 1796: 'Divers house lots in "Copeley's and Allen's Pastures" so called are for sale. The public are invited to turn their attention to these lands which form the best location in town . . . . . The varied Fall of these lands is adapted to circumstances of those who wish merely for genteel and airy situations of those who would unite to their advantages the conveniences of boarding houses and accommodations for business. Their proximity to the new State House renders it convenient for those who are desirous of accommodating members of the General Court.' When this appeared the Hill was occupied here and there by a few large estates, and the new movement toward development seems not to have gained much momentum until the beginning of the following century."

THEN enters the architect Charles Bulfinch, who, the pioneer American architectural student abroad, returned to introduce the neo-classical style he found in Europe. He built the Doric memorial column on Beacon Hill to replace the former beacon. He designed the State House and a number of public buildings. He followed Latrobe as architect of the Capitol at Washington, and designed the west portico. Mr. Devine continues the account of his work for Boston:

"Bulfinch laid out a most ambitious plan for the new development which, sadly enough, was not closely followed. He proposed, among other features, a large park, of which Louisberg Square is but an approximation. Bulfinch was very prominent in the earlier Beacon Hill movement, and in consequence nearly every house in the more aristocratic portion of this august eminence is attributed to his genius.

"It is a curious but incontrovertible fact, however, that there is no documentary evidence to show that he ever designed a private house. There are some houses, which, despite the lack of written proof, have such distinct features of his work, supplemented by strong tradition, that there can be little doubt that they are creations of his mind. The illustrations accompanying the article depict interior views of houses of the period. The Sears' house is one of the finest on the Hill conceded to Bulfinch. The owners assure us that the mantelpiece antedates the house, being of the eighteenth century.

"Unfortunately, there are but few examples of houses of the very early nineteenth century decorated and furnished as in the period. The reason for this circumstance is that during ensuing epochs the earlier furniture was replaced by other types, and when the cycle was so complete as to revive antiques, New

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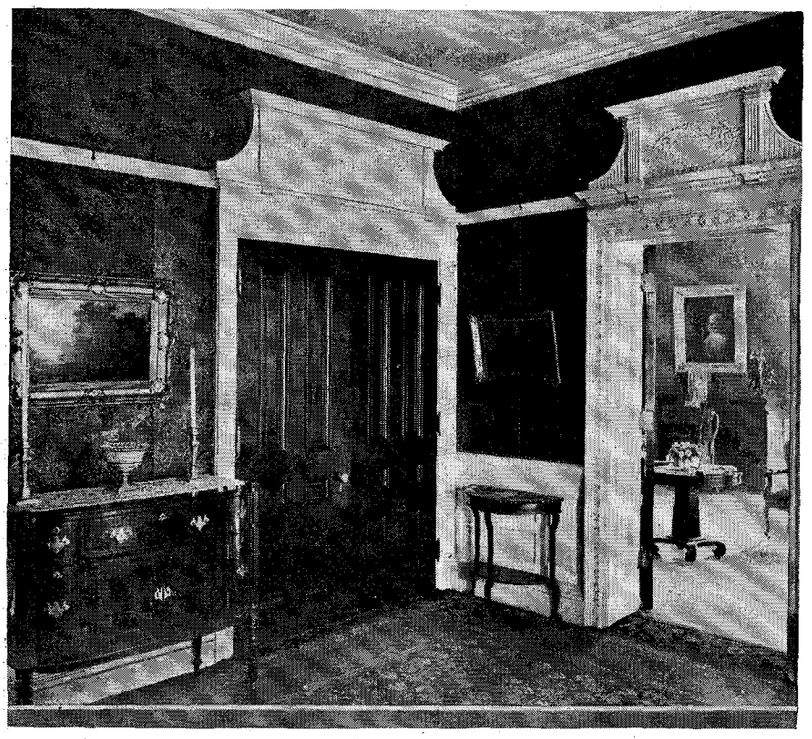
England reverted to the primordial. Hence, antiquity takes precedence over the esthetic.

"The Beacon Hill development was interrupted during the war of 1812 and the ensuing years of commercial depression. It was recommenced, only to fall back on slack days during the financial panic of 1829. For a third time it encountered difficulties during the depression consequent to the free-trade movement of 1837. Thereafter it met with few obstacles until it was practically complete in the middle of the century.

"The Louisberg Square phase of the movement was in progress from the 1830's until the late 40's. This is particularly interesting, as it illustrates how recently the purer neo-classic was practised in American urban architecture."



Early Nineteenth Century
A Beacon Hill dining-room.

No More Jazz Dancing?

JAZZ steps are doomed; Victorian skirts demand the waltz and stately dances.

So the President of the Dancing Masters decrees, but the Detroit *Free Press* doubts:

"The prediction seems too good to be true. Any radical revolution in dancing styles must be preceded by something more fundamental than the dictum of dancing masters. They themselves are only the servants of popular whims. A people's dances are means of expressing the soul of the country and age in which it lives. The soul must change before the dances do. As long as we have jazz music, jazz drinking, jazz literature, jazz politics, jazz thinking, jazz speculating in the stock market, we shall have jazz dancing, which is merely the jazz spirit breaking out at the angle."

The Cover

THE charming painting reproduced on the cover is the work of Carl J. Nordell, who ranks as one of the outstanding artists of America at the present time. In his early youth he studied at the Rhode Island School of Design—later at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and was winner of the Paige Traveling Scholarship, 1909-1911. In Paris he studied at the Julien Academy. His work shows superior merit in his handling of color, light, and composition—and has gained him a reputation in several fields—figure-painting and portraiture as well as landscape and still life. His home is in Boston, but he works in his New York studio from time to time.

What Could the Actors Do?

ACTORS MUST WORK; they need three meals and a roof; so it's up to them to take any job they can get.

This is how one of their number argues in relation to the present agitation over unclean plays.

She is called "a distinguished lady of the drama" by Whitney Bolton of *The Daily Telegraph* (New York), and she is "sensibly content to remain in anonymity."

Hitherto the producer and the public have borne the major part of the stigma, save where the offense has been such as to include actors in the court indictments.

Mr. Bolton had previously pointed out the actor's chance in checking indecency, with the result of calling forth the following letter in question:

"Every actor, and you, too, knows that the salacious plays have the most prosperous runs, and therefore offer the best advantage to an actor from an economic point of view. None of us likes to take a salty rôle, but most of us have to. The pretty things of the theater are all right for the building of an actor's reputation, but they do mighty little for his larder and his landlord. Think it over."

HAVING thought it over, Mr. Bolton returns with the conclusion that the facts lead him to doubt the lady's point of view:

"The most immediate resource for confirmation of this doubt is in the history of the last season. Any number of pitiful little dirty stories tricked up as plays withered in a fortnight, scorned by a public suddenly (suddenly is questionable) aware of the drama's richest gifts.

"Bold, filthy, and offensive plays, for example, had utterly no chance of competition with 'Berkeley Square,' 'The Green Pastures,' or 'Michael and Mary,' all plays of majesty, strength, and decency. It is not my recollection that 'Death Takes a Holiday' suffered because it was clean and rival productions were salacious. Rather it earned an impressive collection of unsolicited testimonials.

"It is the glib whim of talented defenders of dirty plays to describe such plays as I have just cited as moron fodder, limpid, clean, and decent sops to retired school-teachers, Bible-class superintendents, and like men and women of respectable minds and inoffensive tastes.

"They do not drink liquor in speak-easies, they do not hell around town at all hours of the night, and they do not pass their lives in scorning as horrible all that is decent. Neither, I might add, do they seek free tickets to the theater. They pay cash, which is more than most professional sophisticates do, and cash, at this moment in our history anyhow, is desirable.

"Mr. Channing Pollock, notoriously a believer in clean drama, but at the same time a gentleman in whom considerable confidence may be reposed, declared in a recent magazine article that to his knowledge twenty-eight plays have had more than 500 performances each in New York, and every one of these 'was as pure as the soap that floats.' Which, to my notion, is rather impressive testimony in favor of shows without dinginess.

"This presentation of concrete support for the clean show over its maculate rival could be continued almost without cease.

"I feel that this brief summary will, however, convince the lady that hereafter when confronted with the opportunity of two rôles, one decent and the other leering, it will advantage her and her purse to select the clean rôle. She's likely to be at it longer."

"The theater-going public," writes the Chicago *News*, "should give hearty support to the movement of the allied religious and ethical bodies against the cynical degradation of the theater. Filth is filth anywhere, and it is a reckless abuse of the principle of freedom to violate the decencies and proprieties of civilization in the name of a great and noble art."

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English Fear for English

WHAT WILL THE RADIO DO to English speech? Reduce it to a dull uniformity, and rob it of its power of change, *The Evening Standard* (London) seems to fear.

Change in the past has been such that Shakespeare would sound barbarous to us.

"The Elizabethans are supposed (tho there can be no certainty about it) to have spoken in an accent resembling the broadest Yorkshire of to-day."

If this is not clear here in America, read one of Tennyson's dialect poems like "Northern Farmer" —tho this is Lancashire—a near neighbor of Yorkshire.

And if we think this barbarous, note that the present writer thinks it "quite possible that Mr. Henry Ainley's *Hamlet* would have struck Shakespeare as a mincing, mimling business, with all the color and richness gone out of the vowel sounds."

Transformations, according to an authority, are still "coming over our language." He does not mention overseas influence, tho this is often a thorn in the speech of England.

The Evening Standard is more complacent:

"There is no occasion for surprize or alarm.

"Perhaps, too, it is better that we should not attempt to judge the quality of the change. This is a sphere in which the unfamiliar is almost inevitably unpleasant, and in it the older generation is only too likely to be unjust to the younger.

"But it is a question for inquiry whether the process of change will go on indefinitely, or whether modern developments may not reduce our speech to a condition of frozen immobility. The axiom that we needs must love the highest when we see it, or at any rate what we take to be the highest, is particularly true in matters of language.

"The way in which a man speaks has always been taken as the surest guide to his social standing, surer than his dress. A duke can afford to wear shabby clothes out of whim, but he will have been to a good school and mixed in good society, where he will have acquired a 'correct' accent he can not shake off. In this equalitarian age few men are ready to own themselves inferior to the next man, and therefore most are anxious to acquire what they think to be a 'correct' accent."

AND here stands the menace of the radio as the *Evening Standard* views it:

"We are not only giving them every opportunity of doing so, we are also standardizing 'correctness' of speech. The elementary school-teacher adopts a certain standard, and spreads it through the country.

"This process has been going on for more than half a century, and its effects are already becoming audible. Now, on top of it, we have the wireless program reaching every home every day with announcers who are carefully schooled all to use the same pronunciation.

"No such engine of uniformity has ever been possest before by any civilization in the history of the world, and it may well produce unprecedented results.

"We may ask ourselves, then, whether we shall like those results when they arrive.

"Certainly there is much to be said for a uniform speech. Even to-day in some remote districts of England the older inhabitants use a dialect so far removed from the standard language as to be difficult for strangers to understand, and that is inconvenient.

"But it is quite possible that with the removal of local variations our speech will lose also the active principle of life and growth, and that is not a thing which we can anticipate with equanimity."

Paderewski Paid

PIANISTS often accept a deficit from their concerts, but here is a story of the world's greatest, who paid up when the deficit afflicted others.

Frederick Oechner tells the story in the New York *Sun*, and the two principal actors in the tale have presided over two great countries:

"A pianist, playing on the Pacific coast in the early '90s was besought by a group of Stanford University students to give a concert for the benefit of their scholarship fund. He complied, but despite all efforts the recital ran into a deficit. A flustered youth told the artist of the outcome, apologized, and was about to take his embarrassed leave.

"The virtuoso smiled, turned suddenly to his checkbook, and with generous and gracious consolation handed the lad a check. It was for $1,000, enough to cover the deficit and leave a balance for the scholarship fund.

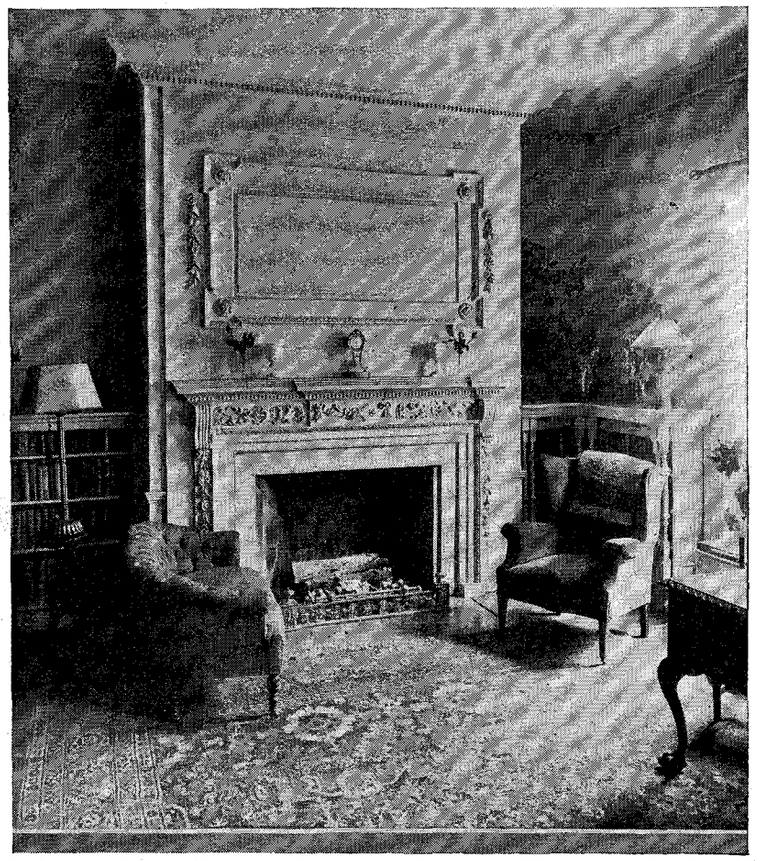
"The artist was Ignace Paderewski; the student, Herbert Hoover.

"Quite according to the best traditions of strange true stories, these men met again, and the old courtesy was repaid. Paderewski became Premier of the new Poland; Mr. Hoover served as head of the American Relief Administration which helped the Polish people so greatly in the early period of independence. Say many Poles: 'Since the days of Kosciusko and Pulaski, Ignace Jan Paderewski has been the strongest human bond between Poland and the United States.'

"To-day Paderewski belongs more to the world of America than to that of Poland.

"He does not visit Poland. The man who, of all Poles, was able to form a government in the hectic early days of 1919, whose prestige in Europe and the West was an earnest of New Poland's determination, has become (for the younger generation, at least) a figure almost legendary.

"The depth of Paderewski's disillusion and chagrin after the 1919 campaign against him can not be sounded lightly. He saw himself cartooned and ridiculed according to political manners in which he was not himself experienced."



Courtesy of *The International Studio* (New York)

Another Boston Interior, Showing a Finely Carved Mantel

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Plight of Missions in China

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS, all the correspondents agree, are experiencing a crisis in China.

The spread of antiforeign sentiment, we are told, is destroying their influence and blocking their work, even where it is not wiping out their buildings.

Two aspects of the situation are presented in the August *Current History*, one by Hallett Abend, a Peking correspondent, the other by Frank Rawlinson, editor of *The Chinese Recorder*, Shanghai.

To Mr. Abend "the day of the missionaries in China seems to be rapidly drawing to a close," chiefly because of the antiforeign attitude of the Nanking Government. He thinks that—

"The factor which makes almost certain a waning missionary influence is the significant antiforeign unity of thought among political leaders in China.

"As the spirit of nationalism deepens, so will this antiforeign feeling become more intense, and Chinese Christians will have much to endure because of their conversion by foreigners. Already the hand of the Nanking Government rests so heavily upon mission schools and colleges that the teaching of Christianity in these institutions may no longer be made a prescribed course, while courses in the 'Three Peoples' Principles' of Sun Yat Sen, which are distinctly antiforeign, are compulsory.

"To-day the slogan used most frequently by Kuomintang antiforeign agitators is that Christianity is the forerunner of imperialism, and seeks to dull and distract the national consciousness."

Courtesy of the *Missionary Review of the World* (New York)

Not Worrying Over the Ban on Religious Teaching

Children in the Door of Hope Mission at Shanghai, cheerful samples of the fruits of mission schools in China.

IT is a grim joke on the missionaries, Mr. Abend contends, that in their zeal to help China they have been supporting these antiforeign Nationalists, misled by the new law which levies a $300 fine or six months' imprisonment upon any one who interferes with a religious service or defaces a place of worship. We read:

"This new law reads very well, but it is not being enforced either for the protection of Christian, Buddhist, Confucian, or Mohammedan places of worship. Instead, there have been since the law's enactment literally scores and scores of cases of anti-Christian violence and attacks upon churches and missions which have been led by local Kuomintang leaders—and the Kuomintang is the Government of China. So far there is no official record of any Kuomintang member being punished or even reprimanded by Nanking for any of these attacks."

IN proof of the anti-Christian attitude of the present political leaders, Mr. Abend quotes the following slogans found in "special orders" signed by and bearing the official seals of Kuomintang propaganda directors:

"'Christianity is primarily the vanguard of the cultural invasion of the Imperialists; therefore it should be speedily stamped out.'

"'The Cross of Christ is a tool of Imperialism to crush the Chinese people.'

"'Open the knife and slay all who profess the foreign teachings.'

"'Those who sympathize with Christianity are undesirable members of the Chinese race and traitors to their country.'

"'Under the leadership of the Kuomintang, do your best to attack Christianity.'"

Another handicap under which Christian missions have had to work since the revolution in China, we are told, is this:

"The mission institutions of learning, when they registered under Nanking's Education law, found that the boards of trustees had to be more than 50 per cent. Chinese, that the president must in all cases be a Chinese, that classes in Christianity were often barred. Moreover, attendance at chapel services had to be made voluntary instead of compulsory.

"In short, mission schools ceased to be primarily places where Christianity was taught to Chinese, and became schools pure and simple for Chinese, supported by mission funds. This has caused several denominations to close all their schools and colleges in China.

"In some provinces, Fukien, for instance, orders were issued that no religious instruction of any kind should be given in any schools in grades below the third year of the middle school.

"This ban on religious classes has made many missionaries feel that they can no longer conscientiously appeal to supporters at home for funds, because those who give such funds do so for evangelization, and would not contribute if they knew they were to be used only for secular education."

THE revolution has weakened Christianity in China, economically and numerically, we are told; only about 65 per cent. of the missionaries working in that country three years ago are still there, according to the other *Current History* contributor, Frank Rawlinson, of Shanghai; and, most important of all, their former leadership is lost. Mr. Rawlinson explains:

"During the past thirty-five years Christianity has taken the lead in China as regards education and medicine, and during this generation alone has initiated anti-opium campaigns as well as agricultural improvements and industrial reforms.

"Now this leadership, so far as the nation is concerned, has passed into the hands of non-church and sometimes non-Christian organizations, and to no small extent into the hands of the National Government, which is setting up new standards and programs to meet these needs on a nation-wide scale. Christianity is thus called on to assist in reforms now becoming a part of China's national life. Modern leadership along these lines runs parallel to or even apart from the Church.

"However, it should be noted that many Christians are active along all these lines apart from the organized efforts of the Church. The revolution has thus made it necessary for the

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Church to compete with indigenous organizations, and at the same time has enlarged the opportunity for Christian cooperation with extra-Church forces."

THE revolution has put Christianity on an equal basis with other religions in China. Its right to exist has been conceded, despite the opposition of some extremists, remarks Mr. Rawlinson, adding:

"The preliminary Constitutions admit the right of the Chinese to accept any religion they wish. Up to the present, Christianity has won equality only, but to have won this is a noteworthy achievement.

"At the same time Christianity is beginning to show appreciation of the values in other religious systems, and a rising feeling that some of their values will have to be built into a reconstructed Chinese Christian life. This tolerance is due partly to the fact that all religions in China have faced a common danger of antireligious onslaughts, and now seek the common privilege of religious liberty."

Ripening fruits of the Christian missionaries' past labors, this observer admits, are in evidence; but the orchard in which they hang is passing out of their hands into Chinese hands—chiefly those of their converts. Thus we read:

"The revolution has profoundly affected the relationship of Christianity to the Chinese Church and to Chinese Christians. As regards the treaties and administrative relationships between Chinese and Western churches, the old status and relationship still exists, technically. But in reality they are dead letters, legal and ecclesiastical ghosts."

A PROMINENT Chinese religious leader, Dr. T. C. Chao, who has just completed a tour of eastern China, ascribes the plight of Christian missions in China to timidity, to lack of a united front, to the increasing preponderance of fundamentalists in mission work, and to the clash between the old-time theology and the new science, which affects many Chinese students. As quoted by a correspondent of *The Christian Century*, Dr. Chao makes this further criticism:

"I feel that the anti-Christian movement in China is steadily growing, especially in South China and the Yangtze region. The leaders in the movement are almost all returned students from America; many were formerly professing Christians.

"The most wide-spread and powerful cause of such antipathy to Christianity is the character of the addresses on China given by missionaries home on furlough, and heard by these individuals while they were students in America.

"Only a deep personal religious experience saved me from being permanently alienated by the humiliations endured in missionary meetings."

He explains:

"We Chinese do not deny the truth of the facts presented by our missionary friends in their home-side addresses on China. It is not easy to exaggerate the evils and horrors of poverty, opium, foot-binding, corruption, and 'heathenism' in general. But when a speaker dwells for an hour on such things and then sits down without a hint of there being anything good or beautiful in Chinese life, our whole soul cries out in protest, 'You have not told the whole truth about our country.'"

International News photograph

Leader of Lambeth Conference

Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided at the "epoch-making" conference in his London palace.

Birth Control as a Storm Center

THE STORM HAS ALREADY BROKEN over the decision of the Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops sanctioning birth control within narrow limits, declare the London correspondents.

That conference, they agree, was epoch-making in several ways.

"The bishops fearlessly tackled the highly controversial problems of modern life," the Associated Press records, "and stated their findings with clear-cut firmness."

Sixty bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States were among the 307 who sat in historic Lambeth Palace, London, for five weeks, under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and who on August 14 made public the results of their deliberations in an encyclical letter and seventy resolutions.

THE only resolution that stirred bitter controversy, the dispatches say, was the one lifting the ban on birth control. As finally adopted by a vote of 193 to 67, it concedes that "where there is a clearly felt moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood, the method must be decided on Christian principles," but it strongly condemns "the use of any methods for birth control from motives of selfishness, luxury, or mere convenience."

Religious sensations of the first magnitude will be aroused by this action, which reverses the decision of the Lambeth Conference of 1920, says the London correspondent of the New York *World*, who continues:

"The fight over birth control, which went on in secret sessions in Lambeth Palace, London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was won largely as a result of speeches by the King's physician, Lord Dawson of Penn, imploring the conference not to condemn artificial methods, and to the birth-control attitude of the majority of Low Church English Bishops.

"Most of the colonial and missionary bishops and the High Church, or Anglo-Catholic, group, headed by the Bishop of Exeter, fought birth control with a passion that resulted in tears when the vote was announced."

In the opinion of the New York *Evening Post's* London correspondent:

"Two results of an outstanding nature are fairly certain to follow the bishops' vote on birth control. One is the ending of any possibility of a reunion between the Anglican Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

"This possibility, while remote at present, was not always so impossible, as was testified by the Malines conversations when reunion was actually, tho unofficially, negotiated. And it would not necessarily have remained impossible while the Anglo-Catholic wing in the Anglican Church remained so strong.

"The other result will be the weakening of the ties between the Anglicans and the Anglo-Catholics. Already there are presentiments that the Anglo-Catholics will break away from the English Church as individuals and ally themselves with the Church of Rome."

Within a few hours of the publication of the report, one of the

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bishops who had voted against it came out with a disclaimer "to clear his soul," the same correspondent tells us. It was Dr. Walter Carey, bishop of Bloemfontein, who announced in *The Church Times* that "there are statements in the Lambeth report with which I conscientiously and vehemently dissociate myself." That paper itself—the organ of the Anglo-Catholics, who contributed most of the opponents to the new ruling—believes the bishops have taken a course involving grave dangers.

On the other hand, the Lambeth attitude is approved by a large section of the responsible secular press, both in England and in America. The New York *Herald Tribune* asserts:

"Such action by the House of Bishops should carry great weight both inside and outside the Anglican Church.

"It should help convince many who have condemned as immoral the agitation to change the present stringent prohibitory law that this movement is no expression of laxness, but is a serious effort to make the law conform to what is in fact the practise and the principle of high-minded people."

Anglicans Accept Evolution

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CHURCH UTTERANCE of our day in the field of science, serious-minded observers tell us, is the statement regarding God and evolution made by the recent Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops in London.

This pronouncement on the thorniest topic of modern theology is found in the encyclical letter of Dr. Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England.

"We are aware of the extent to which the very thought of God seems to be passing away from the minds and hearts of many, even in nominally Christian nations," the encyclical frankly confesses.

"We are now able," it concludes, "with the aid of various departmental sciences, to trace in outline a continuous process of creative development in which at every stage we find the Divine Presence and power."

By definition, tho not by name, remarks the St. Louis *Star*, that is the theory of evolution, now offered as a Christian doctrine of divine creative development, adding:

"A revolution in the attitude of religion toward science, and of science toward religion, is comprehended in that single sentence. It is perhaps the most significant church utterance in the field of science since Christian acceptance of the Copernican view of the universe."

NEXT to the bishops' decisions on sex education and birth control, this one, which "throws fundamentalism overboard altogether," is the most important, declares the London correspondent of the New York *World*. As he sees it:

"The bishops are trying to close the long episode of Darwinian conflict by accepting incontrovertible scientific facts and emphasizing scientists' admission that there is an unexplained realm behind their facts. The bishops trace divine sense and power in every stage of scientific thought, and conclude that present conditions are 'more favorable to faith in God than have existed for generations.'"

In the opinion of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

"This is a summons to the Church to make its peace with science.

"Since the warfare began, many have cried 'peace' when there was no peace. In some sections a false peace has been patched up only to break down under the fearless criticism of the true religionist and the true scientist. The tacit assumption that the aspirations of the human heart have no relation to reason, observation, and experience, and that the findings of the laboratory must not be considered as to their bearing on human aspirations, must be discarded if science and religion are to come to terms. The issue at least is clarified by the Lambeth Conference."

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has himself explained that the Lambeth Conference's dicta are in no sense commands; but as authoritative counsel they have great weight.

Lambeth's Anti-War Resolution

AN INDELIBLE MARK ON HISTORY will be made by the dicta of the 1930 Lambeth Conference, editors on both sides of the Atlantic believe. The London *Morning Post* goes so far as to call the conference's seventy resolutions on live questions "the most important announcement made on behalf of the Anglican Church during hundreds of years."

The two resolutions most widely discust are those on birth control and on international peace. The latter reads:

"When nations have solemnly bound themselves by treaty, covenant, and pact for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the conference holds that the Christian Church of every nation should refuse to countenance any war in regard to which the government of its own country has not declared its willingness to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration or conciliation."

Old doctrines of unthinking patriotism, exclaims the St. Louis *Star*, are squarely challenged and thrown overboard by this resolution, of which it says further:

"This rejects both the theory that treaties are 'scraps of paper' and the unthinking motto, 'My country, right or wrong.' It imposes on every citizen the duty stated long ago by Carl Schurz, the duty when one's country is wrong to put it right.

"It is in line with the conception of citizenship recently exprest by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, upholding the naturalization of an alien who would not swear to fight for a cause he believed unjust.

"The Lambeth resolution puts a powerful moral sanction behind the Kellogg pact, the covenant of the League of Nations, and individual treaties. It will strengthen the forces of peace."

MANY press comments, however, contain an "if" or a "but," tho welcoming the Lambeth dictum as a hopeful sign.

As the Church of England is a State Church, the Springfield *Republican* doubts whether insistence on arbitration will be practical, summing up its view thus:

"Great Britain's next war may be sprinkled with holy water like all the others. A State Church must pay a price for the company it keeps. No government will long support a religious organization that fails to find God on its side when the guns go off. Yet what happened at the Lambeth Conference last week may be regarded as a distinct step forward."

The resolution does not preclude the right of self-defense, says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and—

"Those who have observed war-time psychology know what this means. All nations go to war in self-defense.

"No Christian nation has yet taken seriously the clear and unequivocal teaching of the gospel on this subject. At the same time no Christian artist has ever represented the Galilean as commanding a machine-gun battalion or piloting a bombing plane.

"To the credit of the bishops it may be said that they have brought into question the status of war as the eighth sacrament of the Church."

The "if" of the New York *Times* is a cheerful one:

"If this were lived up to by all the members of that particular Church around the globe, and they were joined by all the members of the other Christian churches, the end of war would be assured. The moral and the economic sanctions against it would drive it at least beyond the borders of Christendom."

A CITIZEN acting on this "resolve," however, would have to make a reservation when he took the oath to bear arms for his country, *The Times* points out, continuing:

"If this pledge is not kept, the citizen, under the instruction of the Church as to his duty as a clergyman or as a communicant, is inferentially to be free of his obligation of war service. Individuals have dared to go so far under the promptings of their own consciences. But this is the unanimous pronouncement of a body of bishops representing their constituents in practically all the countries of the earth."

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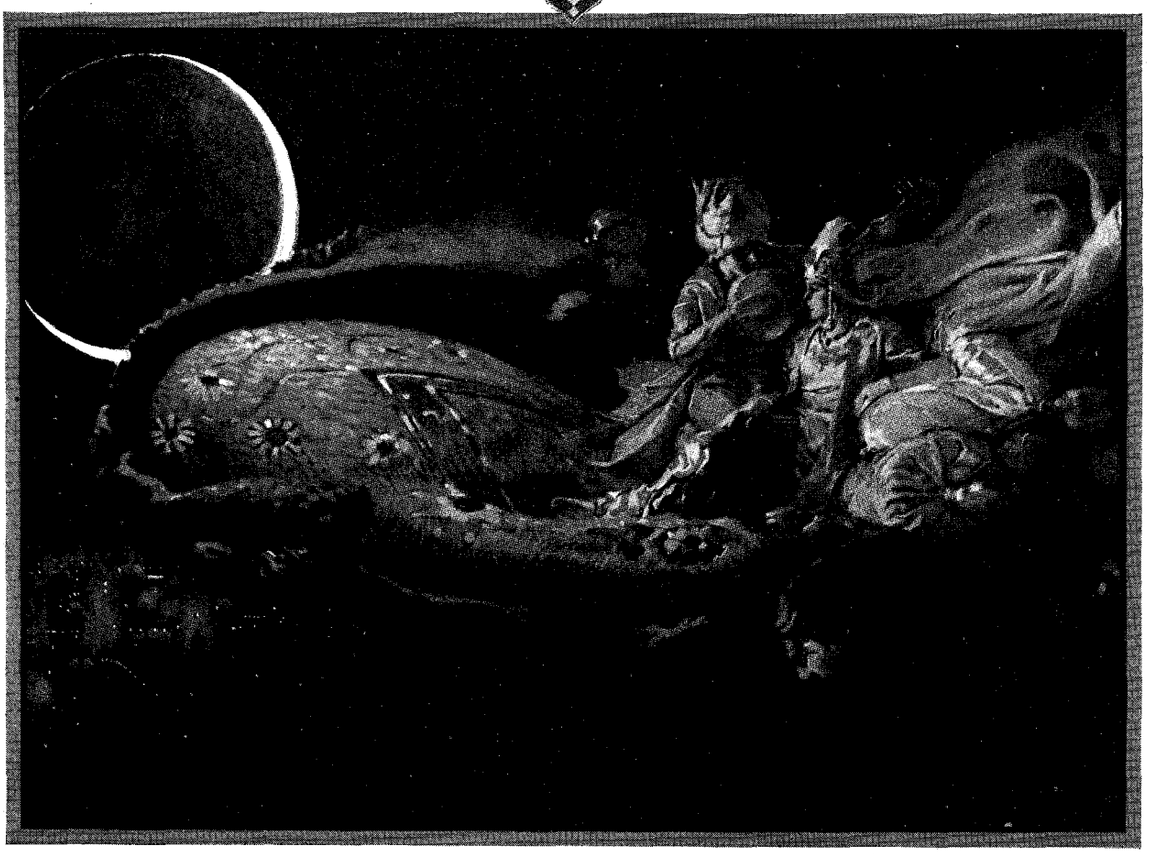

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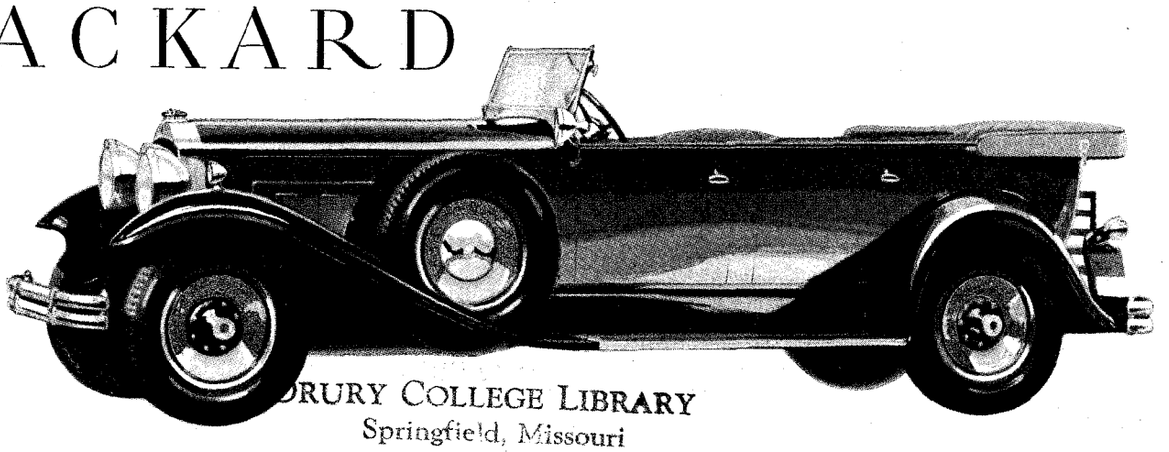

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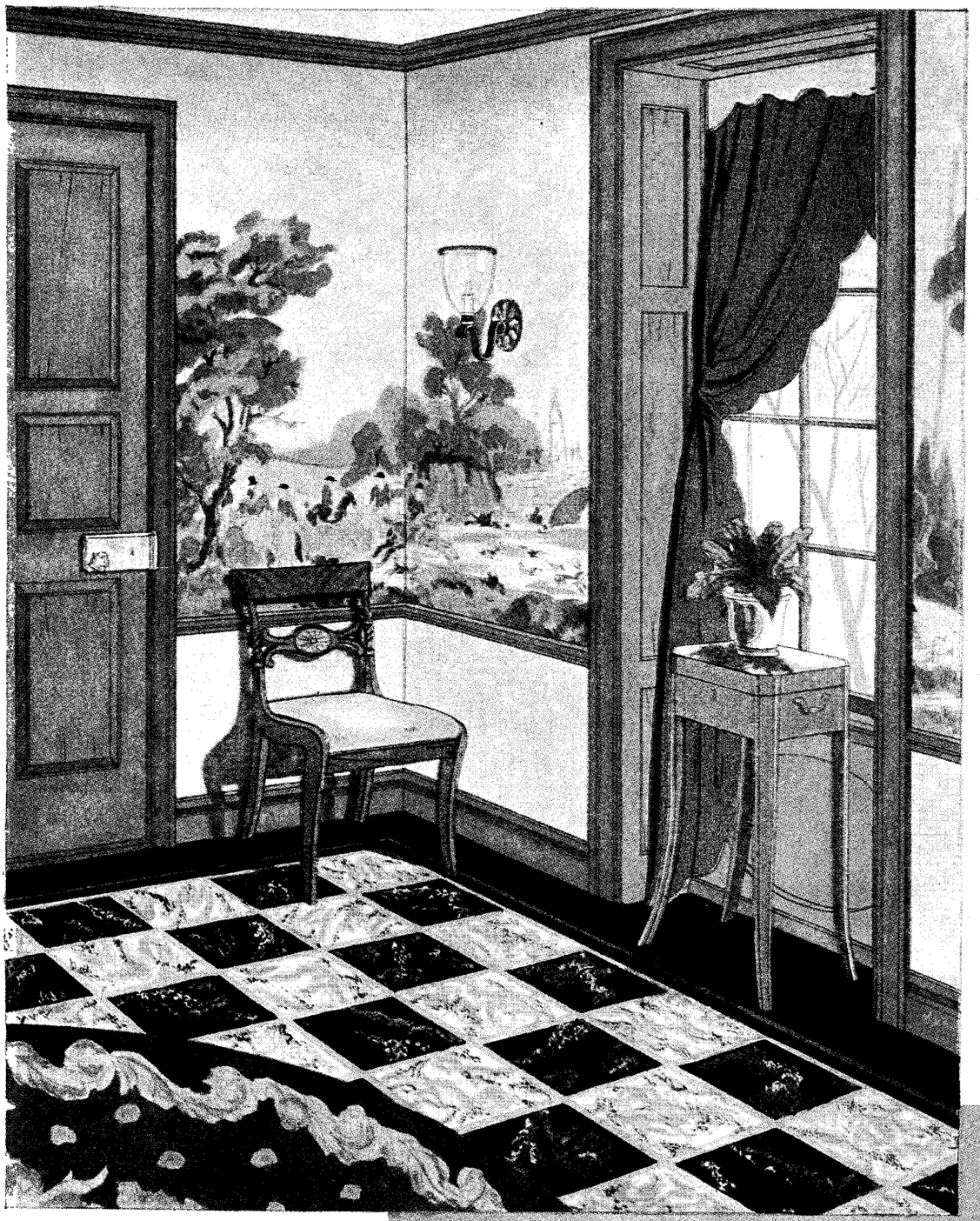

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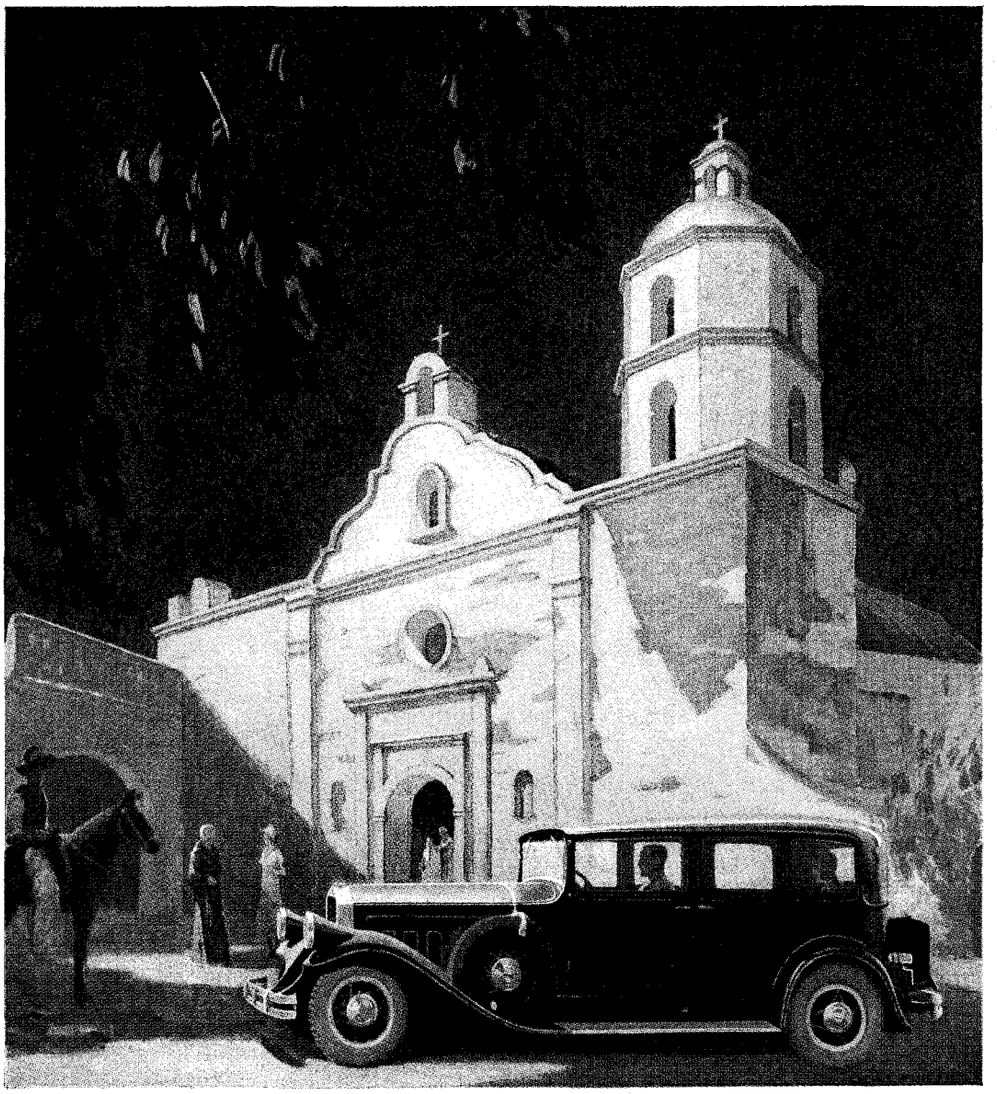

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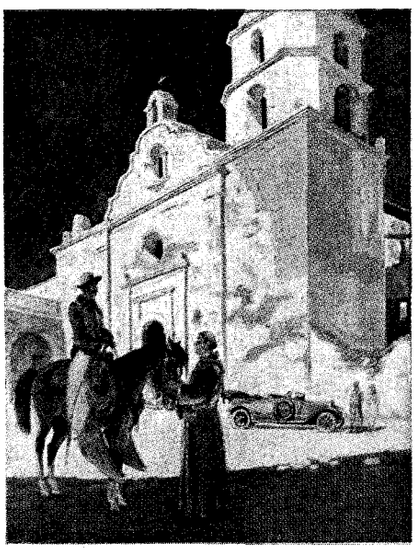

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CURRENT POETRY

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MASEFIELD'S first published work as Laureate is a long poem of the famous ship *Wanderer*, and *Hearst's International Cosmopolitan* (New York) begins her saga in the September number. She was launched in 1891, "the last word in sailing-ship building and rigging." We give some lines describing the vessel's departure from the Liverpool docks:

THE WANDERER

THE SETTING FORTH

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

Her builder and owner drank tea with her captain below
He said "Are you bent upon sailing at morning's full flood?"
And Currie, the captain, said "Surely. Determined to sail."
Her owner replied: "It is stormy, and something within
Warns me that worse is approaching; much worse, I imagine.
Stay until Monday, and give the gale time to blow over."

Then Currie replied, "Sir, to-morrow is my lucky day.
The seventeenth day of October, just five years ago,
I first took the Wayfarer out, at her first putting forth.
A fortunate day to a fortunate voyage and ship.
I trust to the luck of to-morrow, and sail, storm or no."

"So," said her owner, "So be it: good fortune go with you.
But still, I am sorry, you cannot delay till it clear."

In sunlight next morning they hoisted her colours for sea,
Blue Peter in signal of sailing, red ensign abaft,
High at her main truck her house-flag, the swallow-tailed burgee,
Blue in the hoist, white in fly, at a summit so lofty
That only two ships in the world carried colours more high.

Now with a crying of catcalls and stumbling and swearing
The crew came aboard in the care of the boarding-house man;
They wore the thin cottons and serges of men of the sea.
Some carried small kit-bags of canvas, or little roped chests,
But many had nothing but rags and a bottle of gin.
Three only were sober, three Welshmen, who went to their work;
The others, all Scands from North Europe, not knowing a word
Of English, all drunken, some fighting, some screeching, some stunned
Lurched in up the gangway and swore at George Shearer, the mate
Then stumbled their way to the fo'c'sle and screamed till they slept.

The paddle-tug Wrestler arrived at an hour ere flood,
Then slowly the hawser was passt and the mooring ropes slackt,
The ship moved away from her berthing, her voyage begun.

In dock, near her berth, lay the famous American ship
The R. D. Rice, lofty and lovely, with three skysail yards.
Her captain, there watching the Wanderer passing to sea,
Cried to George Currie, "I'll bet you a rosy-cheekt apple
I'll be in San 'Frisco before you": the Wanderers laught
From pride in their racer now trembling to gallop the sea.

Slowly she moved to the gateway that led to the river
The gates were wide opened, beyond lay the fullness of flood.
There on the pierhead, the dock-gate officials and riggers
The stevedores and dockers and penniless seamen were buncht
Watching her ripples advance as she followed her tug.

Now as that queen of the water went out to her kingdom,
As spear-like for diving the spike of her jib-boom was poised
Over the paddle churn foam slapping weeds at the dock gates,
And slowly her gazing white woman moved forward in thought
Between the stone walls, and her boys, coiling gear, paused to watch,
A man of that muster of dockers went up to the edge,
And took off his cap with, "Three cheers for the Wanderer"; then
All of those sea-beaten fellows swung caps, and their cheering
Sent the gulls mewing aloft: then George Shearer, the chief mate,
Up, on her fo'c'sle, replied with "Three cheers for Pierhead, boys."
The boys and the seamen all swinging caps shouted three cheers.
A man from the pierhead jumpt into the rigging aboard.
She passt in procession of masts through the narrow dock gates.

Now in the river she paused as she swung through her quadrant;
Men hurried to watch her as slowly she headed for sea,
At bidding extending her loitering length of delight.

All of the power of muscle of hundreds of builders
Beating out iron and steel into straightness or curving,
All of the knowledge and cunning of hundreds of thinkers
Who make from the stubborn the swanlike and sweeping and swift,
All of the art of the brain that had seen her in vision,
Had gone to the making her perfect in beauty and strength.

Her black painted ports above black showed the curve of her sheer,
Her yellow masts raked as they rose with their burden of yards
High, high aloft rose her skysails, and over her skysails
Bright in the sun, blowing out, blue and white, were her colours.

As a stallion paws earth at the edge of a forest land,
Snuffing the air as he looks at the grassland below him,
Where all things await him, mares, battles, and clover by springs
And whinnies for joy, with his ears cockt, his crest hackled high,
And trots down to challenge, all trembling, with flame in his eye;
Or as the sea-eagle aloft in his desolate place
In rock, or in air, all intent on the infinite smile
Of an ocean too quiet to blot out the steamer tracks,
Yet sees in that dove-coloured quiet the silver gleam go
And launches, exulting, his beautiful body as Death;
Or as in a city beleaguered an Angel of God
Moves in the alleys, and eyes bright with famine behold her,
And courage comes out of her beauty and hope from her word,
And as she advances to battle all follow her flag
So trembling and proudly and queenly she trod towards ocean.
Her pinnacled splendour moved westward among the gray gulls
Past steamers at anchor, whose stewards stoppt work as she passt,
Past steamers bound outwards or inwards, whose horns blew salute,
By barges, tan-sailed, lipping under, and schooners from sea
Past a white-masted ship, towing in, flaunting colours out,
Past Bidston and beaches of pleasure and buoys showing sands
Past these the Wanderer towed, west for the desolate bar.

FOR those to whom the willow is a tree of magic, *The Nation and Athenæum* (London) offers this:

THE WILLOW TREE

BY WILFRID THORLEY

The willow by the weedy stream
  Hangs out her withies like a shawl's
Grey dimness round a face a-dream
  And heedless of Time's intervals.

Some witch, well-sprinkled ages gone,
  Might still so stand beneath the spell
And watch the water running on,
  And wait for some new miracle

To give her life again and speech,
  An ear to hear, a voice to cry
Against her binding and beseech
  The listless water running by.

Dead leaves float onward, slowly won
  Toward the sluice, toward the sea;
The willow stands till Time is done,
  Fast-rooted in her Faërie.

HERE is one who feels the mystery of life and his responsibility as its agency. In *The New Republic* (New York):

DAUGHTERS

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

I know I never did devise
Two tall girls with kind clear eyes.
This is more than life allows:
Two tall girls with candid brows.
I wonder how one understands
Two tall girls with slim, deft hands,
Quiet, graceful, moved to mirth
By—to them—a smiling earth.

Children that they were I've known.
Now, they hardly seem my own.
Now a sudden stride is taken
And the bough of life is shaken
Musical for them; for me
'Tis a gnarled, deep-rooted tree
Flourishing through sun and rain
From the darkest soil of pain.

Can it be they move and breathe
With anything I could bequeath?
Most their mother, yet not she,
Strangely they have come to be
Two tall girls who unaware
Waken spring in winter air
And with their beauty say "Let be!"
To all straitened agony.

I know I never did devise
In love and passion on this wise.
She, all grace, conceived this grace.
Yet in time and out of space
An individual pulse and thought
Have clearly and distinctly wrought
Some stilly miracle made new
In the difference of these two.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Face to Face with Death in Gorilla Land

CLAWING, TEARING, BITING, Bula Matadi fought with hands, feet, and teeth, "like a madman bent on murder."

With "a scream of impish fury" he swarmed all over his opponent. It was like "battling with twin devils who were four grabs ahead" all the time.

Ben Burbridge, the noted hunter, tells this story of his adventures in the African gorilla country, the Kivu district, in a copyrighted article in *Every Week Magazine*, syndicated by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Repeatedly, he writes in his account of a hand-to-hand battle with a ferocious young gorilla, "I broke from clutches that drew my face toward his open, panting jaws, while I smashed and rained blows upon him with my clenched fists. At last I got my hands around his throat and buried my head in his chest. As I clung on, the gorilla shifted his attack and endeavored with his powerful hands to draw my head upward into his open jaws, while with his feet he tore and ripped my coat and shirt from my body in the violence of his exertions. For a space I held my grip, knowing that I battled for my life."

Photograph copyrighted by *Every Week Magazine*.

How'd You Like to Meet This Fellow Head On?

A huge mature gorilla Mr. Burbridge had to shoot to save his own life.

Mr. Burbridge's predicament was the result of an error in judgment. Intent upon capturing a young gorilla, he and his companions had been trailing a band for several hours, when suddenly: "A roar and a crashing of the underbrush and a furious chest beating told that we had been discovered. From behind came a squalling rush, and a young gorilla was passing me so closely that I had but to throw myself upon it.

"In that moment of contact with the beast, I realized I had been deceived as to its size. Instead of a youngster weighing thirty or forty pounds, this was a furious young ape of 126 pounds, powerful enough to kill a leopard."

It was most appropriate that later this vigorous youngster was named Bula Matadi, or "rock crusher."

Mr. Burbridge eventually extricated himself from his precarious position in this manner, we read in his *Every Week* account:

But my strength was waning, while the terrible strength of the ape-man seemed to increase. In desperation as I felt his hot, rancid breath upon my face, I thrust my left hand through his open jaws down his throat. I could feel his teeth crunching down on my fingers, but with all my strength I crammed them deeper and deeper. This, doubtless, was the turning point of the battle. I don't know how long it lasted, but the uproar of snarls, screams, and crashing underbrush brought my men running through the jungle to my rescue. One after another flung himself into the fray, until we were all fighting the maddened beast. Finally we succeeded in roping his hands and feet, and three heavy fiber sacks were slipt, one after the other, over his head and body, until Bula Matadi was our captive.

I was indeed a veritable wreck. My clothes were practically torn from my body to the waist. I was bitten, scratched, and mauled. Both my hands were mangled, and the thumb and two fingers of my left hand were broken. But these hurts seemed trivial when I thought of what might have happened.

BUT the hunter's encounters with gorillas were often much more peaceful. He was as much interested in photographing the beasts as in capturing them; and he killed them only in case of necessity. His first sight of a gorilla came while he was crouching in the underbrush in the Kivu country. It was an awesome experience, which he describes thus:

Upward reared a massive, grotesque form covered with long black hair that faded to tan upon the back. The crafty, unwinking eyes stared into mine. It was then that the native saying came strongly to my mind, "None but the gorilla can look a man in the face."

For a moment I scarcely breathed at all. Some sense of repugnance and fascination held me spellbound, glaring toward the ape-man enveloped in the gloom of the primeval forest. For a space he did not move; both he and the silent creeper-hung jungle were as inanimate and lifeless as tho cast in bronze.

The gorilla's right hand supported his body by holding to a sturdy limb above him; with it he now gave a demonstration of physical force that was indeed startling. In a sudden outburst of rage he tore the limb bodily from the tree as easily as if it were a small branch, bit off a hunk of the wood, and spat it out.

Instantly I threw up my rifle and covered him. Surprized at the movement, he stood, mouth agape, watching, while across his face played a curious mixture of conflicting emotions where curiosity and wrath seemed battling for mastery. Again he attacked the tree branch, splintered it with his teeth, and cast the limb away.

From the greenery beneath him came a short, fierce bark. The gorilla glanced down, picked up the sound with a snarl, and tossed it from bared fangs to the shadowy forest chambers in one prolonged outburst of guttural thunder; then, springing into the thickets, he disappeared.

AT first Mr. Burbridge was hampered in his photographic work by ignorance of "gorilla psychology." But gradually, "as the weeks of grilling work went by," he invented a series of tricks and devices founded on certain basic laws of animal psychology which he used with success, and of which he tells us:

Leopards catch many of the young gorillas who play too far from the protection of their fierce old mamas. I found that the imitation of the leopard's snarl and the shaking of the bushes usually brought a charge of females to a supposed rescue. Raising my helmet above the bushes would often bring them near through curiosity. Again sometimes we succeeded in luring them toward us by imitating the chest beats of a rival band of gorillas, or by pretense of a hasty retreat we would encourage them to charge into the open.

Finding the gorillas poor mathematicians, I employed a most

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Your oil—was it made to fit your engine or to fit some crude oil?

Here are two men. Each one is going to make an oil which he will offer for your engine. The first man starts with some particular crude oil. He must pick the process and use the equipment best designed to refine that *crude.*

But, since the refining process often *changes* the properties present in the crude and also changes their proportion, this man may get a deficient oil even from a high grade crude . . . The other man begins with the needs of *your engine,*

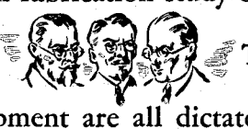
not with a particular crude. He knows that your engine needs certain properties in an oil —and in certain definite proportions: 1. CARBON

CONTROL—to keep down hard carbon deposits. 2. HEAT RESISTANCE—to make your oil last longer. 3. OILY CHARACTER—to protect moving parts from wear. 4. OXIDATION CONTROL—to prevent gumming and sticking of exhaust valves, and clogging of oiling system.

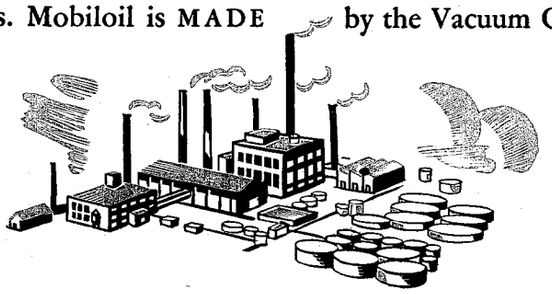
Too much of one property, not enough of another, would make a badly-proportioned oil instead of a full-duty oil. He chooses processes needed to develop these properties in exactly the right proportions.

He chooses crudes which contain them. When the oil is finished it is MADE for your engine . . . Of the two resulting oils, you'd doubtless choose the one that was MADE *for your engine.* When you choose Mobiloil, you choose that kind of oil. The makers of Mobiloil

know that engine study, not crude oil, is the soundest scientific basis for determining how a full-duty oil can be made. The most thorough lubrication study of gasoline engines ever made has been conducted by the Mobiloil technical staff.



That is where the making of Mobiloil starts. Mobiloil processes, crudes and equipment are all dictated by the *needs of your engine,* not by the requirements of some particular crude. And that's why Mobiloil in your crankcase will keep your engine young for many thousands of miles. Mobiloil is MADE by the Vacuum Oil Company.



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TELL THIS TO YOUR FAIR PROVIDER

•

The ladies of the land do a big job (and do it very well) in shopping for their sometime lords and masters.

Among other things, they buy 84% of all the tooth paste made. They control the dental destinies of more than half the males.

It may be that your fair provider gets Ipana for you. Hundreds of thousands of wives do. But, on the off chance that she doesn't, show these few simple statements to your wife.

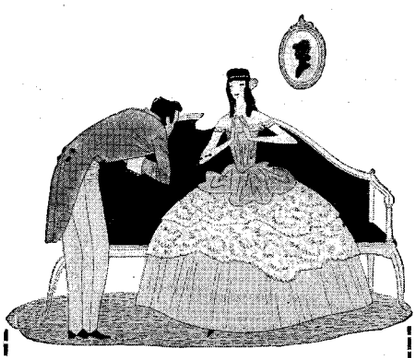
1 **Ipana does more than clean the teeth. It tones and stimulates the gums.**

2 **If your tooth brush ever "shows pink", massage and Ipana will remedy the condition; for Ipana contains ziratol, a hemostatic and antiseptic used by dentists in treating gum disorders.**

3 **Ipana has a splendid taste. It gives an instant and lasting feeling of cleanliness!**

•

Ipana's success is a tribute to its modern formula—its scientifically sound protection for both teeth and gums. So hand the coupon below to your wife. Ask her to get it for you. She will never regret the good deed she does the family.



To My Shopping Guide—

When next the family tube of tooth paste needs replacement, will you please consider my request that we start to use Ipana?

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

*Signed*_____

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

interesting subterfuge to take advantage of this weakness, and bring them close to the concealed camera.

In plain view of the gorillas half a dozen of us would enter a thicket where the camera was camouflaged. Then four men would come out and retreat, leaving myself and boy well hidden. The gorillas, seeing this maneuver, would become confused in their count, think all had gone, and come to investigate. Before they discovered their mistake I would have them recorded upon my film.

One of his most thrilling adventures in photographing the great manlike beasts Mr. Burbridge describes thus:

My trackers were positive that a band of gorillas were hidden somewhere beneath the matted screen. Concealing my camera among intervening shrubbery, I then ordered the men to run back to the forest, giving the appearance of a general retreat, but no gorillas showed themselves. I began to think that the gorillas had gone, when a slight movement in the foliage of a vine-incased tree, fashioned like the watch tower of a castle, attracted my attention.

A grinning face arose in one of the windows [or openings in the foliage], the gorilla peered down on us for a moment, then, revolving both hands with a circular motion, struck its chin rapidly, the teeth drummed together producing that chilly rattle I had previously heard from a concealed gorilla. As if in answer to a signal, another popped up in an adjacent opening, and with mouth half open beat rapidly on each taut cheek, producing just such a sound as is made by a small boy drumming on a tin can. Evidently for the first time a white man viewed the gorilla in these intimacies; certainly such doings have never before been chronicled.

The two gorillas withdrew from sight, and all was quiet.

Then up a clump of bamboos, like a Japanese in a balancing act, climbed a young half-grown gorilla. At twenty feet he paused and hung there spread-eagled in silhouette, watching me crank my camera. His interest was short-lived, for suddenly in a transport of impish fury he howled curses upon us, and lowered himself hand over hand down into the thickets. Evidently he had been sent aloft as a spy. A very bad account of us he must have given, for his disappearance was a signal for a series of disapproving roars from gorillas who had evidently gathered to receive the news.

Now a great gorilla concealed from view rushed roaring back and forth beneath the vines and shrubbery. In a clump of giant bamboo he paused and shook the five-inch stems with such violence as threatened to tear them up by the roots. A deafening tumult of gorilla profanity arose from all sides, and as the brutified echoes rocked through the range, flocks of parrots flew screaming across the sky, and from the distant valley below came the trumpeting of the elephant herds.

I signaled the gun boy. He imitated the leopard's snarl and shook the underbrush. This was to lure some of the gorillas into the open to a supposed rescue. A screaming mob of gorillas, formed just in front of my camera, where the vine-covered young trees hid them from view, burst suddenly out into the naked sunlight only to break and fly before the three-legged, one-eyed monster of the clicking movie camera.

Photograph by courtesy of *Every Week Magazine*

Just a Mere Slip of a Girl

Miss Congo with Mr. Burbridge. She rates as a baby at home in the jungle, but take a good look at her massive forearms.

The writer's purpose was "not to harm gorillas, but to film them and capture their young." However, one day came the tragedy he had dreaded "but felt surely some time must take place." Reading on:

I had just captured two young gorillas in knockdown and drag-out struggles in the jungles. We thought the gorilla band had gone, but suddenly, without warning, a great gorilla, like a half-human, half-brutish apparition from forgotten ages, arose above the thickets on hind legs and roared a thunderous greeting. A mop of hair peculiar to the Kivu gorilla stood up bristling on the back of his skull.

Imprisoned as we were in a semidark-ened chamber overspread with arching trees, it was an awe-inspiring and wonderful picture my faithful gun boy reeled off. Suddenly the young gorillas, confined in sacks, commenced screaming. It was a tense moment and, panic-stricken, the men fled pell-mell with their captives past me.

The old-man gorilla lunged forward, running on all fours and rearing manlike, to tear his way through the creepers toward us. I took a hasty aim and as the rifle mingled its roar with that of the gorilla, the great ape paused, his face reflecting surprize and dismay. For the first time in all his life of many combats a deadly, unknown, unseen force had stopt him in the peak of his rage—slowly his legs sagged under him and then, with an almost human sigh, he toppled over dead.

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THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY PAYS ONLY A REGULAR, REASONABLE DIVIDEND TO THE 500,000 OWNERS OF ITS STOCK

They use it, they believe in it, they own it

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

THE Bell Telephone System is representative of the new type of ownership in American business, and of the responsibility to further the nation's welfare and prosperity which such an institution accepts.

Some 500,000 men and women, in nearly every town and city in the country, own the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The average number of shares per stockholder is thirty. No single individual owns as much as one per cent of the total capital stock. The company pays only a regular, reasonable dividend, which it has not missed paying since its incorporation. Earnings beyond that go into the extension and improvement of the telephone service.

The Bell System is an American institution which consistently builds ahead of the communication needs of the day and year. Its construction program for 1930 requires the expenditure of approximately 700 million dollars.

The scope, speed and accuracy of its service is dependent on the constant research of more than 5000 scientific workers, new methods of operation and construction, and the co-ordinated efforts of more than 450,000 widely scattered employees. All its efforts are centered on giving the public a steadily improving telephone service at the lowest possible cost. This is the accepted responsibility of the Bell System.

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FOR INSTANCE...

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM MAY SAVE YOU A BAD CASE OF RHEUMATISM

The average adult faces either rheumatism, nervous disorder, heart trouble or kidney disease somewhere in the future.

For decayed teeth and infected gums are among the chief causes of these diseases. And the average person has five neglected cavities, while thousands are contending with gum troubles.

Germs and poisons developing from a diseased tooth or the infected gum around it may be absorbed into the blood stream and lodged in other tissues or organs, which then also become diseased. So what a pity that thousands fail to realize that nearly all tooth decay *can* be prevented and gums kept firm and healthy! What a mistake that so many thoughtlessly use any dentifrice regardless of its actual merit.

The formula for Squibb's Dental Cream definitely recognizes the *causes* behind tooth decay and gum troubles—and the best ways to *combat* them.

Germ acids cause tooth decay by attacking the enamel. These decay germs feed and *multiply* upon the fermenting food particles which collect between your teeth, in the pits and fissures, and along the gum margin, *The Danger Line*, where there is a tiny crevice.

Your tooth-brush can't reach all these vulnerable places. Ordinary dentifrices are insufficient—but Squibb's Dental Cream contains 50% Squibb's Milk of Magnesia. Plenty of this safe, effective antacid to penetrate crevices and render acids harmless. In still another way, Squibb's helps keep the gum margin firm and healthy. It definitely soothes irritation. And as long as The Danger Line keeps healthy, pyorrhea will not develop.

Squibb's cleans teeth thoroughly and safely. Use it regularly. You'll notice your teeth keeping freer from decay . . . The Danger Line pink and firm—real protection against pyorrhea and disease. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

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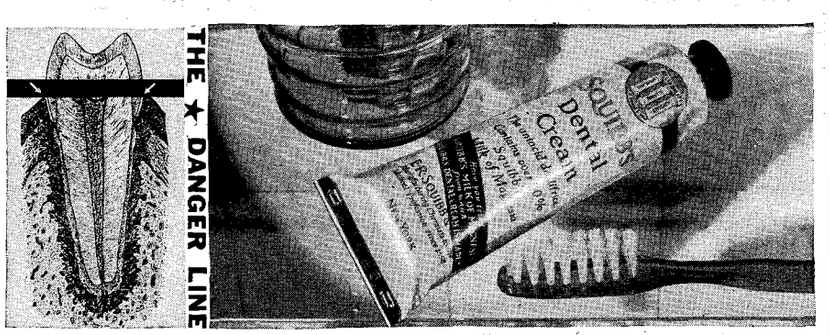

★*The Danger Line is the line where gums meet teeth. As long as the knife-like edge of gum tissue keeps healthy, pyorrhea will not occur. In the cross-section above, notice the tiny crevice at each side of the tooth. The arrows show it. Food particles collect here, ferment and irritate the gums with acids. Eventually the delicate gum edge recedes and then The Danger Line is no longer a protection.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Crowning Queen Betty of Tennis

HERE, there, and everywhere bounced the ball; and it bounced the handsome cup symbolizing the Women's National Tennis Championship out of the United States, across the sea, and to England.

In less figurative language, that is, Miss Betty Nuthall paraded through the national tournament, so long ruled by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody of San Francisco, like a conquering army. The result is that the trophy now goes abroad for the first time in its forty-three-year history.

"Our Helen"—or Mrs. Moody, to refer to her more sedately—was not present to oppose the British star's conquering progress. It was Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, another Californian, who faced Miss Nuthall in the final, which "Bounding Betty" won 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Moody, you will recall, created one of the major sensations of the sports year recently by announcing that she would not defend the national title which she has won so many times. She had returned from her European victories of earlier this year too recently to consider another tournament so soon.

THE final between Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Harper started "as a procession for the former that was reminiscent of the parades Mrs. Moody has habitually staged through these tournaments," Allison Danzig writes in the New York *Times*, continuing:

Not until the English girl had established a 4—0 lead did Mrs. Harper begin to make a match of it, but once the left-handed player from the coast got her forehand chop and her flat backhand functioning properly in the second set, those in the stands who desired to see an American victory had plenty of occasion to cheer.

Indeed, while Miss Nuthall won by a comfortable margin, there was a time when her adherents had serious misgivings, and the ultimate outcome of the match looked anything but foregone. By the margin of a single stroke Mrs. Harper, in the second chapter, lost what in all probability would have been an almost insurmountable lead.

Leading at 4—2, the Californian stood within a point of breaking through again in the seventh game for a 5—2 advantage. Miss Nuthall at this time was playing none too reassuringly.

The paceful, skimming drives which had countenanced no return in the first set as they beat a tattoo in the corners now had lost their fluency and length as her racket lost its smooth contact with the ball. Her first service, a battering weapon, no longer was offering difficulties to her opponent, and the cut that Mrs. Harper was imparting to the ball was confusing her repeatedly, to ruin her timing and lead her shots astray.

Mrs. Harper, meanwhile, was playing almost perfect tennis, mixing her spin and length, and changing direction, to keep Miss Nuthall scrambling across her base-line. Getting full length on her back-hand, which she poked into the corners with surprizing pace, considering the abbreviation of the

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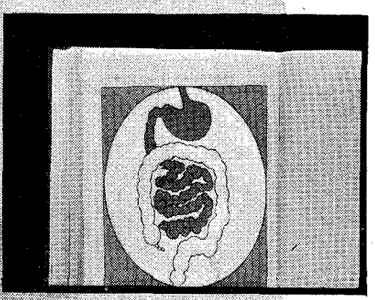
Clear away Body Poisons, and the *Skin Clears up*, too . . .

EXPLAINS THIS NOTED VIENNA DERMATOLOGIST

DOCTOR ALFRED BRANDWEINER, author of a number of important books on skin diseases, is head of the department for skin diseases in the Vienna General Policlinic.



POISONS that form here cause most skin troubles, doctors say! "Fresh yeast keeps intestines free of these poisons," Dr. Brandweiner explains.

WHAT wouldn't you give to be rid of those ugly complexion blemishes . . . to restore your skin to lovely smoothness . . . to recapture the delicate coloring of youth!

Then will you follow the advice of one of the world's greatest dermatologists—Dr. Brandweiner, of Vienna?

"Skin troubles," Dr. Brandweiner says, "are usually the result of internal disorders, including constipation.

"Fresh yeast keeps the intestines clean and free of the poisons that upset digestion and cloud the skin."

Simple advice, yes. But how sensible! Just a remarkable *food* treatment—3 cakes a day of Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—that tones up and purifies your intestines . . . that aids digestion . . . that actually corrects the *cause* of your complexion ills.

Try it—and see how much better you feel—how much better you *look!* Start eating Fleischmann's Yeast today.

© 1930, Standard Brands Incorporated

"I was worried about my appearance," *writes* Mrs. Maebelle Thompson, *Winnipeg, Man.* "My doctor suggested eating yeast. Soon everyone remarked how much better I looked."

(Right) For glowing, clear-skinned health eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast daily, before or between meals and at bedtime—plain or in water (cold or hot), or any way you like.

Purify the System with Fresh Yeast, Skin Specialists urge

DR. KROMAYER, of the Kromayer Sanitarium for skin diseases, in Berlin, says: "Fresh yeast purifies the intestines . . . helps clear the skin."

DR. PEDICONI, of Rome, noted skin hospital director, says: "Yeast corrects boils, pimples and other manifestations of faulty digestion."

Follow these doctors' advice! Each cake of *Fleischmann's* Yeast, you know, is rich in vitamins B, G and D. At grocers', restaurants and soda fountains. Write for booklet. Standard Brands Inc., 595 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

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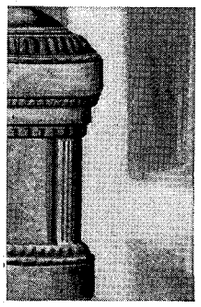
A GUIDE

to remember in time of need

★

EVEN without the severe strain of the occasion, the selection of a casket is for most people a difficult task. It is an article with which they have probably never come in contact before. They can judge it only by outward appearance. They have little time to investigate materials and workmanship.



End decoration on National Seamless Solid Copper Casket

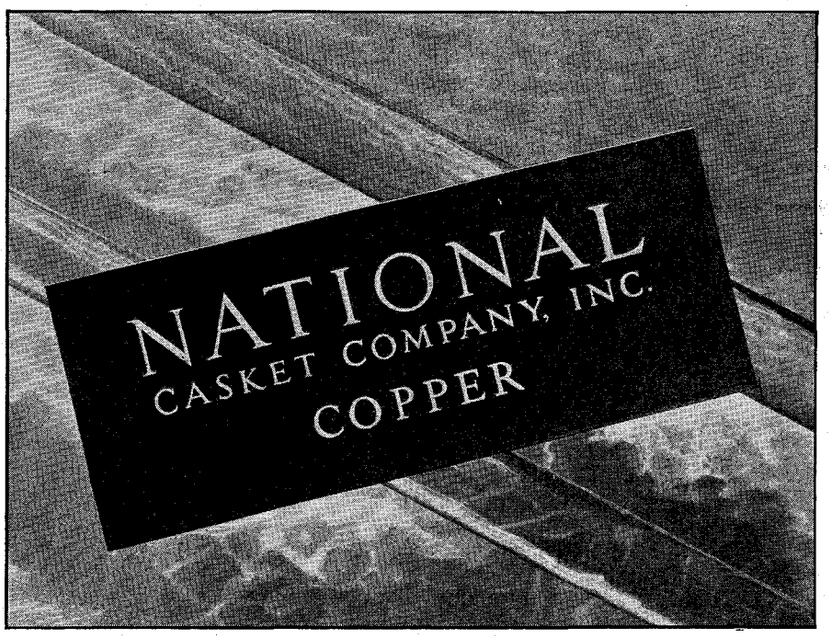
Yet these factors are extremely important. It is upon them that the real protective value of the casket depends.

That the purchaser may have no doubts on this question of basic quality, a trade mark is placed on every National casket. This is the pledge of the National Casket Company that the casket is exactly as represented.

This trade mark is inconspicuous, but plainly visible. It states clearly the material from which the casket is made. It may be taken at its face value as the word of the country's leading casket manufacturer that the casket offers the best possible value in every respect.

National caskets are sold only through funeral directors—men who believe in recommending the best and in serving their clients well.

To simplify the trying task of planning funeral arrangements, we have published a booklet, "Funeral Facts." It will be valuable to send for and keep against the time when the information it contains may be needed. We shall be glad to mail one or more copies in a plain envelope on request. Write to Dept. S3, 60 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.



NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, INC.

Display Rooms in Twenty-seven Cities

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

stroke, the Californian went to the net to dominate the situation with deliberate volleys and overhead shots, and in every department of the game she was giving decidedly the superior performance.

BUT after that one rally the crisis was past for Miss Nuthall, Mr. Danzig tells us, as we follow his account:

She still had to attend strictly to her knitting to the end, but once Mrs. Harper had failed to capitalize this big opportunity, her faultless game began to disintegrate. Two weak errors cost her the next two points and the game, and from there on Miss Nuthall, finding her coordination and pace again, blazed her way through the next three games also for the match.

Mrs. Harper dropt the eighth game on her service at 15, dissipated a lead of 30—0 with four errors in the match as her chop stroke found the net, and yielded the tenth after coming within a point of tying the score at 5-all. Two placements by Miss Nuthall ended the play, the last one being a soft back-hand shot down the line, which she made after lunging forward to dig the ball out of the turf.

The next moment the English girl was running to the net, her face wreathed in smiles, to greet her opponent as the gallery acclaimed the crowning of a new champion. Not since Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory came back in the absence of Helen Wills to regain the title in 1926 has any one else taken the crown which the Californian first won in 1923.

OPINIONS regarding the excellence of Miss Nuthall's tennis are as "numerous as leaves on a tree," J. P. Allen observes in the New York *Sun*. This writer's own summing up of her play in the recent tournament may be judged from the heading of his article, "Betty Nuthall's Tennis Epic." In the New York *Evening Post*, John R. Tunis reminds us of the ironical fact that the new champion "wasn't considered good enough for this year's British Wightman Cup Team." Writing, before the finals for the championship, of Miss Nuthall's play in the semifinals, this same writer observed that this win was "not only the finest victory Miss Nuthall has ever gained. It is the stepping-stone to greater triumphs in the future. In after years she may look back on that August afternoon at Forest Hills as the turning-point in a career that for so long promised so much, and for so long gave her so little reward." And again, in *The New Yorker*, in a character-sketch, written some time before the tournament, Mr. Tunis said of her: "At any rate, she has the chance, if she wishes to grasp it, to be greater than a champion."

Miss Nuthall is the most photographed young woman in England, according to Mr. Tunis, who in this same article illustrates her popularity with a word-picture of her boarding the *Berengaria* with Lord Birkenhead helping her up the gangplank, and Winston Churchill's two sons carrying her rackets. These further intimate glimpses

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of the new champion are offered by Mr. Tunis in the same article:

It must have been seven years ago, in 1923, that I had my first glimpse of this amazing young lady, at a meeting outside London, at Magdalen Park. Betty was then eleven; she wore ringlets down her back, had skirts that she was manifestly outgrowing rapidly, legs like an all-America half-back's, and a forehand drive only about twice as fast as Bill Tilden's. When she leaned into the ball, as she did frequently, she seldom failed to finish the rally. "That kid? Oh, that's Stuart Nuthall's daughter," they told me. It appeared that her father, who was coaching her carefully, followed every game, and noted down her mistakes.

In 1925 a tragedy came into her life and set back her progress in athletics. Her father had been and was a keen tennis player; to-day in the drawing-room of the Nuthall home you can see photographs of Mrs. Nuthall and himself winning tournaments before the war; queer, faded, old-fashioned pictures of ladies in skirts long enough to be in the mode to-day. In 1925 Stuart Nuthall had an operation for tennis elbow—a simple thing apparently; but he never recovered from the anesthetic. Betty's father, friend, companion, and teacher in sport, had gone. For some time her interest in sport went with him.

It was at this point that Mrs. Nuthall stept into the picture, we are told further by this writer:

Her husband had founded and was running successfully three small hotels in and about London. Mrs. Nuthall assumed the direction of the hotels; she also took over the direction of her daughter's athletic career. She has done a good job at both. To-day those three hotels have become six, including the smart Ealing Country Club at Ealing.

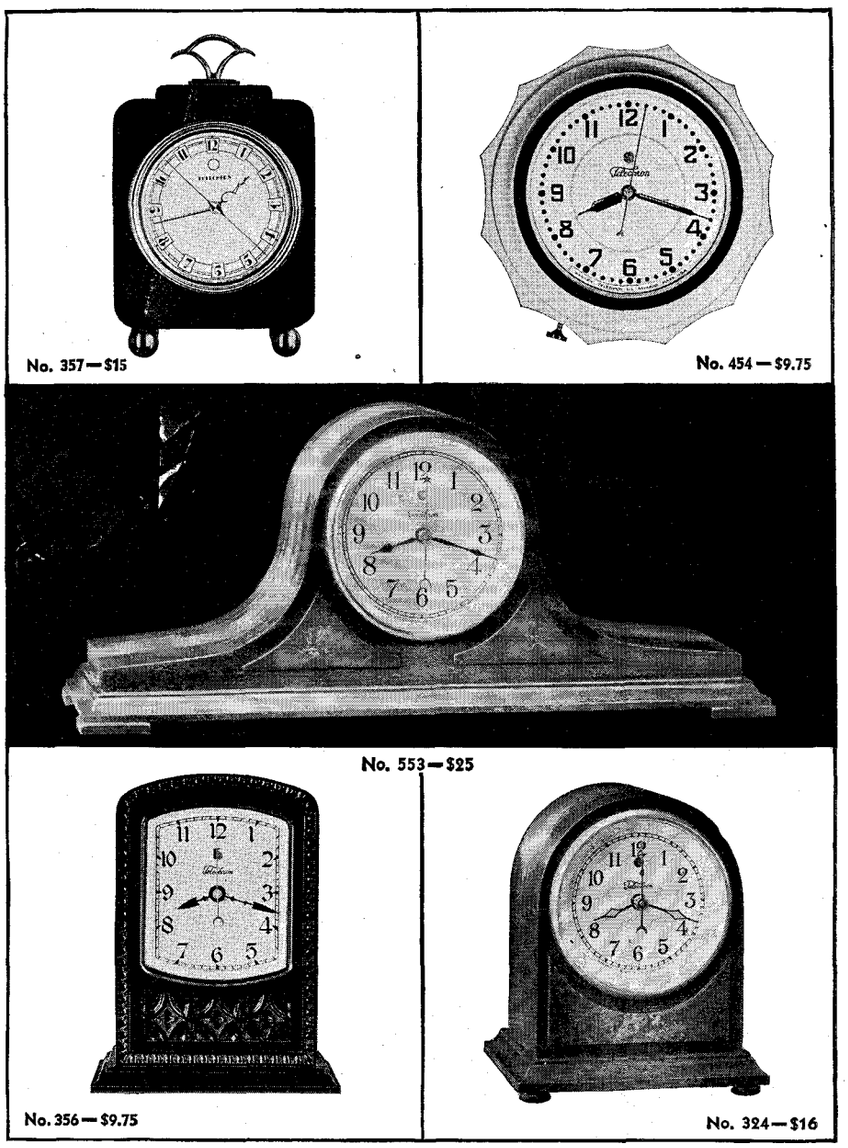
Like so many English women, Mrs. Nuthall is a born manager. She has managed her daughter as capably as her business, and it is largely to the mother that Betty owes her prominence in the world of sport. One of the few tennis-players, men or women, who display a happy smile during actual matches, she has been taught this by her astute mama. "Smile, smile, and keep on smiling," counseled Mrs. Nuthall. "First, because it gets the crowd, and that is an important factor in a big match. Second, because it helps you keep cool yourself. Third, because it deceives your opponent. They never know just what you are thinking."

Betty is an amazingly good-natured young lady, extraordinarily unspoilt, considering the flattery and adulation she endures, we learn, continuing:

Crowds queue up the night before her big matches at Wimbledon, sedate London newspapers run head-lines about "Betty"; I have seen her at tournaments on the Riviera, fawned and pawed over by duchesses and peeresses without number. "Deah Betteh . . ." "Oh, Betteh, deah. . . ." And so it goes. Meanwhile she is pestered by French newspaper photographers anxious to get a snap of "Mees Bettina Tall," besieged by autograph collectors, hounded by reporters, until you would imagine no girl alive could retain her balance. As the Prince of Wales is the most photographed male in the United Kingdom, so Betty is the most photographed female.

Telechron

The true electric time, in new models of rare beauty



WARREN TELECHRON★ COMPANY announces new and distinguished models! Period or modern designs, styled for every room in the home. All of them are now ready for your inspection.

Every Telechron Clock, plugged in, will bring you accurate electric time, without winding, oiling, cleaning or regulating. Every one is silent and continuously correct, because of the Telechron Master Clock in your power house.

All of the new models will be displayed by a dealer near you. He's listed under "Telechron" in your Classified Telephone Directory. Warren Telechron Company, Ashland, Massachusetts. In Canada, Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto.

The Revere Clock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufactures grandfather's clocks and chiming clocks of all kinds, equipped with Telechron motors, at prices ranging up to $1200.

★ Telechron is the trade-mark, registered in the United States Patent Office, of the Warren Telechron Company.

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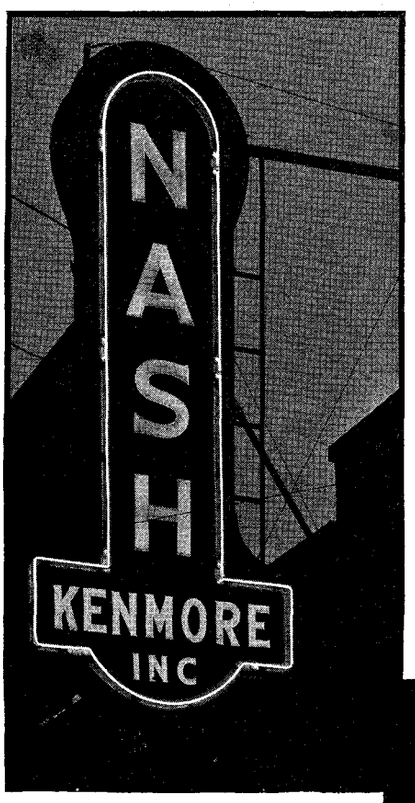
Show the Quality of Your Business and Service to Impress Your Public ... DAY and NIGHT



Flexlume neon tube color brilliance combined with the clear readability of raised glass letters—proven the most effective in electrical advertising.

This striking combination of flaming red neon and molded glass letters draws consumers to the doors of this large advertiser's dealers.

To identify your business for a constant stream of prospective customers . . . to remind old patrons to "come here to buy," nothing is so effectively *continuous* and *economical* as a brilliant and colorful Flexlume electric display.

Flexlumes are giving new distinction to 100,000 business locations . . . giving the prestige of up-to-date advertising to a small business . . . emblazoning the trade-names and products of large corporations across the country.

It will pay you to consult the local Flexlume representative. He can tell you the reasons why Flexlume neon is more brilliantly colorful, more dependable in operation . . . why the Flexlume combination displays—combining neon with clear-cut raised glass letters or flashing exposed lamp bulbs—have established a new standard of electrical advertising value.

Write us to submit, without obligation, color sketch of an electric display designed especially for your business. We will tell you how you can derive the benefits of electrical advertising on a monthly service rental. FLEXLUME CORPORATION, 1106 Military Road, Buffalo, N. Y. Factories also in Toronto Can., Atlanta, Ga., Kansas City, Mo., and Houston, Tex.

Largest plants in the world specializing in electrical advertising.

ELECTRICAL
FLEXLUME
CORPORATION
ADVERTISING
NEON TUBE RAISED GLASS LETTER EXPOSED LAMP or COMBINATIONS
SALES AND SERVICE OFFICES IN CHIEF CITIES OF U. S. AND CANADA

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Christmas Eve with German Soldiers

THE Christmas feast was not to be!

Preparations were almost completed for the festivities and the banquet of traditional goodies that had been planned by the German troops near St. Erme, in France, on Christmas Eve, 1914.

"We were all looking forward to it like children," writes Martin Müller, a Leipzig law student, in a letter home, written on Christmas day from Tahure. For the German soldiers loved their Christmas feast no less than did the American troops. We quote from "German Students' War Letters" (Dutton), a collection made by Philipp Witkop in Germany, and translated by A. F. Wedd.

In spite of the crisis that spoiled the holiday plans, Martin was able to begin his letter, "A merry Christmas and a happy New Year! May the New Year bring a satisfactory peace, and let us all meet again safe and sound!"

But after this beginning the tone changes, and we find ourselves looking at a vivid picture of the uncertainties of army life.

Reading on:

Christmas Eve gave us a deep insight into the misery brought about by war, tho we only viewed it from a distance.

On the twenty-third we had brigade exercise near St. Erme. Then followed an inspection, with its accompanying thorough cleansing of the *corpus*, brushing of the mustache, sewing on of buttons, and darning of holes in trousers.

After that a banquet.

I, determined to go on a regular bust, selected roast goose. Real, genuine roast goose! Topping!

After that I meant to write a letter of thanks to you, and then we were going to a Christmas service, followed by the company festivities in the convent cellar.

Oh, we were all looking forward to it like children! But it was not to be! A man suddenly rushed in with the cry: "Alarm!"

Well, we were used to that. It might very well be just a practise. But it seemed to me really rather ridiculous to give a dud alarm just before Christmas. Surely the Area Commandant wouldn't play such a dirty trick as that on us!

Well, quick with all necessaries. Besides underclothing, knitted helmet, and the other things which have to go into one's pack, I crammed in a sausage, some gingerbread, the marzipan, and all the fags.

All the rest—blankets, pillow, cape, jam, boxes, the little Christmas tree, and all sorts of other things—I chucked just anyhow into my kit-bag. I hastily buckled my kodak to my belt and—still with a great piece of cake in one hand—stuck Herr Grossmann's bottle of concentrated tea-and-rum into my bread-sack, seized the pop-gun and rushed out! I was one of the first, soon the others turned up.

"Shoulder arms! Out of step, March!"

Off we go. And we didn't half march, either! It was about half-past three when we started, and we marched for one hour, two hours, and still the longed-for order,

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"About turn!" did not come. Only one subject was eagerly discust all the time: The Christmas parcels we had left behind, especially the cakes! And still we went on.

Night began to fall. Suddenly a shrill whistle pierced the darkness and we found ourselves facing a railway embankment. An immensely long train was waiting there.

"ENTRAIN!" was the command. Where on earth were they going? every one wondered. No one had the least idea! The narrative runs on:

The dear little train puffs off. Our initial disgust is vanquished by a sort of brilliantly sardonic humor. One Christmas carol after another is loudly intoned by husky voices.

On we go. It begins to get quiet in our truck. Soon one hears the regular breathing and snoring of weary sleepers.

"All out!"

The luminous dial of my watch shows that it is already half-past three. The marching begins again. All along the horizon on our left is the magnificent spectacle of a night battle.

The whole night seems alive! It is marvelous! If we only knew what was happening! Where are they shoving us to? Especially disquieting are the countless motor-ambulances that keep tearing past and splashing us with mud. The road is almost impassable. Soaking wet! It is raining. We are going at a quick march, without a halt, on and on.

At last a village comes into sight.

"Halt!"

Till nine o'clock we stand here on the road in the deep mire. In the meantime it has begun to snow a little. It is devilish cold.

About half-past nine—at last—we are ordered to billets, and our platoon manages to secure an uncovered yard with an elegant dung heap! Nowhere to sit down. Our officers are no better off. The place—Tahure—is crawling with soldiers. The reserves of two army corps have collected in this completely devastated village.

NOW the truth gradually leaked out, we are told:

During the last three days the French have made the most desperate attempts to break through. All in vain. Appalling losses on both sides. Yesterday 1,200 French surrendered. On Christmas Eve a supreme effort was supposed to be designed against this place. The descriptions of the troops give us some idea at last of what war can really be like.

We lay the whole night in our princely quarters and froze.

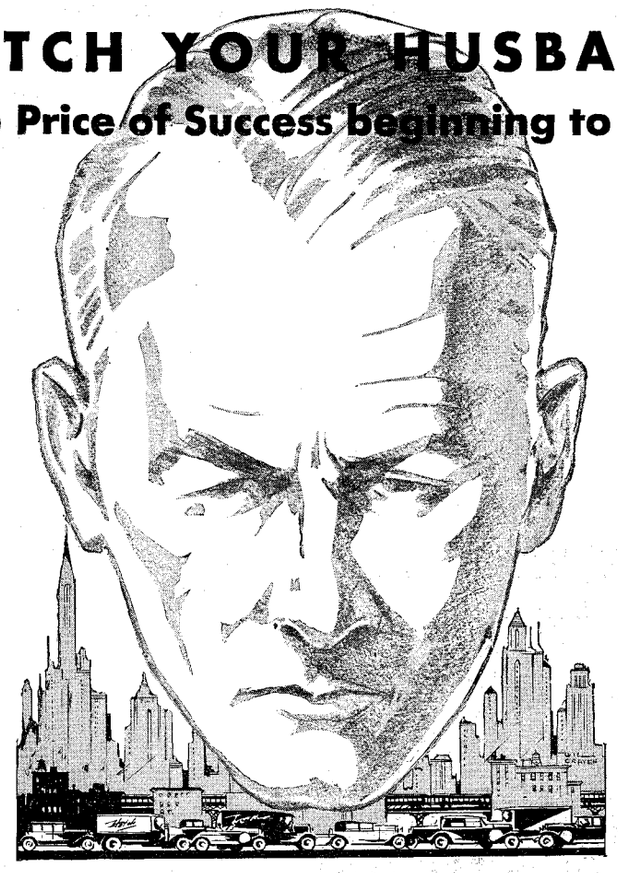
The Holy Night sank softly down upon the earth. And this was our Christmas miracle—we were not put into the line after all! The enemy's main body was diverted to Verdun.

I will just describe Christmas eve briefly. Toward eight o'clock through the darkness sounded the sweet melody of "*Stille Nacht.*" I went to see where it was coming from. On the other side of the road was an *estaminet* where our third platoon was billeted. They had built up a big fire. Round it in a circle sat the singers. The song was ended. Then a slim young Coblentz Pioneer rose up from beside the fire and made a speech. Three rousing cheers rang out.

Then the Pioneer wished us a happy Christmas, and said we must have a look at their Christmas tree. I followed him. It was an unforgetable sight!

WATCH YOUR HUSBAND

Is the Price of Success beginning to tell?

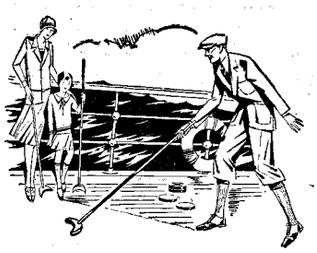


The path to achievement is lined with the headstones of men who *couldn't stop work.* Earnest, unselfish martyrs to the modern fetish of material success.

In the hall of achievement are seated the men whose wives *made them rest;* who were quick to detect the signs of incipient breakdown, who demanded a surcease from the relentless, health-destroying grind of modern business.

Wives must do this, for their husbands' welfare—and their own. A winter cruise via ***Red Star*** or ***White Star*** lines is ideal for rest, relaxation; for paving the way to new interest, new zest, new romance in life. The following cruises are packed with health and recreation—and the price of these all-important rest periods is surprisingly moderate. Let us send you the booklet, "Watch Your Husband." It may be worth thousands of dollars to you and your loved ones.

Around the World—Life's grandest travel adventure! *Red Star* liner ***Belgenland,*** most famous world cruising ship. Sails westward from New York, December 15. Duration, 133 days. Over a six-times-tried and proved itinerary. *Red Star Line* in cooperation with American Express Company. $1750 (up) including shore excursions.



Mediterranean—Great *White Star* liners ***Britannic*** (new) and ***Adriatic.*** 46 days, calling at the principal points of tourist interest, including Algiers, Italy, Greece, Holy Land, Egypt, etc. Sailings: January 8th and 17th, February 26th, March 7. Rates: $695-$750 (up) 1st Class; $420 TOURIST Third Cabin—both including shore excursions.

Address your inquiry for descriptive literature and for the booklet "Watch Your Husband" to Desk C, I. M. M. Company, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

WHITE STAR LINE • RED STAR LINE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

30 Principal Offices in the United States and Canada. Authorized agents everywhere.

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Sound Sleep *Instantly When You Go to Bed* ...Wide-Awake Days

A Food-Drink—*Not a Drug*—That Not Only Induces Sleep; But The Kind of Sleep That Brings All-Day Energy Next Day

YOU fall asleep almost instantly you go to bed. And all the next day teem with new energy and "pep". You look and feel like a different person.

On doctors' advice millions employ this new way. For it is as free of drugs as the bread you eat or the milk you drink. And does far more than simply induce sleep! *It rebuilds your wasted tissues while you sleep.*

What It Is

It is called Ovaltine; a scientific food-concentrate developed in Switzerland by a scientist of world-fame. You take it in a cup of warm milk at bedtime; a super-delicious drink.

First, it induces sleep. You get sound, natural sleep a few minutes after you go to bed.

Then, *while* you sleep, its peculiar dietetic properties re-supply your system with the energy lost the previous, active day. For it contains, in easily digested form, practically EVERY building element necessary to energy. And thus provides the *kind of sleep that rebuilds and rejuvenates.*

You can take it night after night and not only not form a habit, as with drugs, but build up your health as well.

Do you wonder then, that people are flocking to its use? New to America, Ovaltine is being recommended by over 20,000 doctors. Used for 30 years in Europe, its use has spread to over 54 different nations. It marks one of the most important scientific findings of its time.

Try It Tonight

Doctors urge it not only for sleeplessness, but for all nervous and run-down conditions. They recommend it, too, for nervous, under-weight children. Thousands of busy people take it during the day, to relieve fatigue and restore vitality.

A few weeks' use will make an amazing difference in the way you feel.

Believe or not what people claim for Ovaltine—but *try it.* Try it without delay. Start tonight. Just phone your druggist or grocer now—ask for a can of Ovaltine.

OVALTINE
The Swiss Food-Drink
Manufactured under license in U. S. A. according to original Swiss formula

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Many people have asked us, "Does Ovaltine contain any drugs?" It is such a wonderful "night-cap" they feel it "simply must" contain something in the nature of a drug. In short, it works so well they sometimes "wonder" about it. So we wish to go on record here in public print, that Ovaltine has never at any time contained any sleep-producing drug of any kind whatsoever. It is made entirely from food and nothing but food. The government would not permit us to make such a statement in public print unless it could be proved beyond a shadow of a doubt.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Hero of the Battle of Wisecracks

THE dinner guests were shocked at the General's conduct.

Deliberately he raised his arm and dipt the sleeve of his gold-embroidered tunic in his soup.

"I'm letting my uniform dine," he said loudly enough for all, including the host, to hear. "It was my uniform they invited, not me."

In explanation of this novel scene, Emery Deri tells us in the New York *World* Sunday Magazine that the late Gen. Anton von Galgotzy, of the old imperial régime in Austro-Hungary, had a somewhat spiteful wit for which he was famous, and that he was also famous for being the worst-drest general in the Austro-Hungarian Army.

Invited to an official dinner, at which full dress was mandatory, he forgot to don the proper uniform. Noticing this, and seeing a chance to score over the sharp-tongued General, the host called the omission to the attention of his guest, and suggested that there was still time for him to return home and change. General von Galgotzy did as he was asked, but he also enjoyed the revenge which we have already witnessed.

General von Galgotzy won more battles with his tongue than with his sword, according to this writer, who tells us that "he not only gibed the General Staff, terrorized bureaucratic war ministers, and snubbed imperial archdukes, but leveled shafts of irony at his Emperor, Franz Joseph."

More of the General's devastating sallies are recorded by Mr. Deri, thus:

When he bluntly called a certain Colonel an ass, something had to be done about it. He was ordered to make a public apology to the injured officer. Galgotzy obeyed punctiliously. Donning his parade uniform, he stept to the front of the troops and, saluting the Colonel, said:

"I'm sorry I called you an ass."

An hour later, meeting the Colonel at the military casino, Galgotzy reiterated his apology, adding:

"But I still think, Colonel, that you made a mistake in asking for a public retraction."

"Why?" was the reply.

"Because," answered Galgotzy, "until now only you and I knew that I thought you were an ass. Now the whole Army knows it."

When Galgotzy went to Bosnia as commanding general, he needed a new uniform. To emphasize what he had often said, that only tailor-made officers of the General Staff wore tailor-made uniforms, he sent to a Vienna firm specializing in ready-to-wear apparel the following telegram, which every newspaper in Central Europe promptly printed:

"Send immediately two uniforms for a medium-sized general."

During one summer in Bosnia, Galgotzy permitted his officers to wear the white uni-

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form of the tropics, which led to this amusing episode, involving a typical sample of the General's wit:

One of his subalterns went to Vienna on a furlough in this outfit, and was admonished by a military superior. His defense was that General Galgotzy sanctioned the summer garb. Whereupon the General Staff sent Galgotzy a long telegram, inquiring, among other things, if it was true that he permitted the white uniform, and, if so, why. And whether the permission was limited to Bosnia only, or whether officers could wear it anywhere, even if off duty. The laconic reply came:

"Yes. Galgotzy."

But when the subaltern returned, his commander gave him a severe calling down, with seven days' arrest.

"I don't care what you wear in Vienna," thundered Galgotzy, "but your foolery has caused me no end of trouble—sending a long telegram and doing a lot of scribbling."

Once he received orders to build a bridge over the Trebentshitza River. For that work the War Ministry granted him 10,000 gulden.

Galgotzy built the bridge, but failed to submit an itemized statement of the money he had spent. At last he gave out the following:

"Bridge building over Trebentshitza. Received 10,000, spent 7,300, am sending back 2,700. Galgotzy."

The War Ministry, not satisfied, asked again for a detailed statement as to how the 7,300 gulden were spent. Galgotzy's reply was:

"Bridge-building over Trebentshitza. Received 10,000, spent 7,300, am sending back 2,700. Any one who doesn't believe it is an ass."

The War Minister went to the Emperor, showed him the General's curt statement and demanded that Galgotzy be punished for insubordination.

The Emperor read over the document and said:

"But I believe it."

AGAIN, the General employed this dodge to get what he considered to be justice for his troops:

In Bosnia certain troops were stationed at old mountain fortresses near the border of Montenegro. The troops suffered from lack of water, which had to be carried up the mountains in buckets. Galgotzy telegraphed to the War Ministry, asking that the troops be supplied with mules to carry the water. This was refused on the ground that there were no funds available. A few weeks later the War Ministry sent a Colonel to Bosnia on a tour of inspection. When the Colonel arrived, Galgotzy proposed a visit to one of the camps in the mountains. Before starting, Galgotzy turned to the Colonel and said:

"Let's give the troops a pleasant surprize. The poor boys up there are suffering from lack of water. Let's each carry up a bucket."

The General himself filled a bucket, and the Colonel did likewise. For a while both carried their buckets up the steep incline in the burning sun. At last the Colonel's strength gave out and he asked the General to rest for a few minutes. But Galgotzy insisted that they carry on, and when the Colonel was near collapse he asked:

"Don't you think the troops should have those mules?"

The troops got what they wanted.

"and he used to be so FAT"

Now he always looks smartly groomed—and so popular, too!

Reduce That Bulging Waistline INSTANTLY—

No matter how long it took you to "put it on," you can rid yourself of that bulging waistline instantly.

The moment you put on this new "InchesOFF" Abdominal Belt, you lose—to all appearances—from ten to twenty pounds. *And you feel like a new man.*

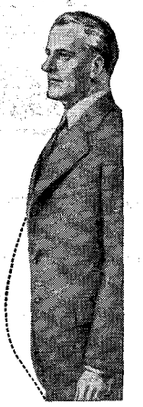
No more sagging abdominal muscles. No more slumping into chairs or straining to lace shoes. Instead, an immediate strengthening of the back—a gradual firming up of the body walls—a feeling of *support* that makes all the difference in the world in your bodily comfort.

The Easy Way To Take Off Weight

You put it on in a jiffy—over your shirt and inside your trousers. No one dreams you have it on, because it buttons to the trousers and really becomes a part of them. *Discard your leather belt and suspenders—you won't need them any more! For this InchesOFF Abdominal Belt holds your trousers snugly to the waist, with the greatest comfort and security.* And all day long, as you wear it, its gentle massaging action is loosening the fatty tissue and making it disappear. Without the least effort, it scientifically does the work.

Worn By Influential Business and Professional Men

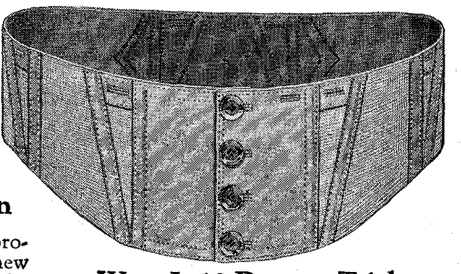
Scores of prominent business and professional men are already wearing this new and perfected abdominal belt. One of the best known men in radio—a man whose name has been heard in millions of homes—states that he wouldn't be without this belt a single day. One of the leading physicians in New York recently ordered three (for daytime, sports and full dress.) A business leader whose name has many times made the front page of every important newspaper in the country lately ordered an even dozen, for as many different suits—so as not to be troubled with even the slight bother of changing!



Two to Three Inches Off Your Girth—At Once!

Really there's no sense in looking fatter than you are—just because your waistline is not properly supported. Especially when the simple belt shown below will take two to three inches off your girth immediately!

Study the belt shown below. Note how it is reinforced—and observe that the elastic portion is woven in combination with an exclusive patented material that launders without injury. Won't overstretch, lose shape, run, pull or break. Outwears three times any other fabric. Porous, cool, comfortable. Will not creep, ride, bulge, loosen or wrinkle. You'll look better and feel better the minute you put one on.



Wear It 10 Days on Trial

Let us send you on 10-days' trial this abdominal belt. See for yourself how it actually accomplishes waistline reduction and control. You needn't risk a cent. Wear it 10 days—then decide if you want to keep it. Our guarantee and responsibility is backed by capital and resources in excess of $10,000,000. You owe it to your personal comfort, your appearance, *and your health,* to write for all the facts today. Address

The Sandfelder Co., 100 E. Ohio Street, Dept. 157 Chicago

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The "Fear Complex" That Hurts Business

"FIND FEAR DOMINATING TRADE; foreigners, more confident of recovery here than Americans, see us too easily swayed," says a head-line in the New York *Evening Post*, and Calvin Coolidge, writing in one of his daily syndicated paragraphs, agrees that fear is "one of the most powerful influences in retarding business recovery."

If our business men were better "sports," remarks a writer for the *Evening Post* financial page, it is believed the economic pinch would not be so painful. And he reminds the gloomy ones that "most of America's troubles never happen."

Mr. Coolidge tells us how fear operates to delay our return to normal: salary-earners and wage-earners, fearing discharge, buy only the bare necessities to save against possible unemployment, thus "paralyzing the usual flow of commodities," and bringing about "the vicious circle of smaller sales, less people employed and decreased buying power."

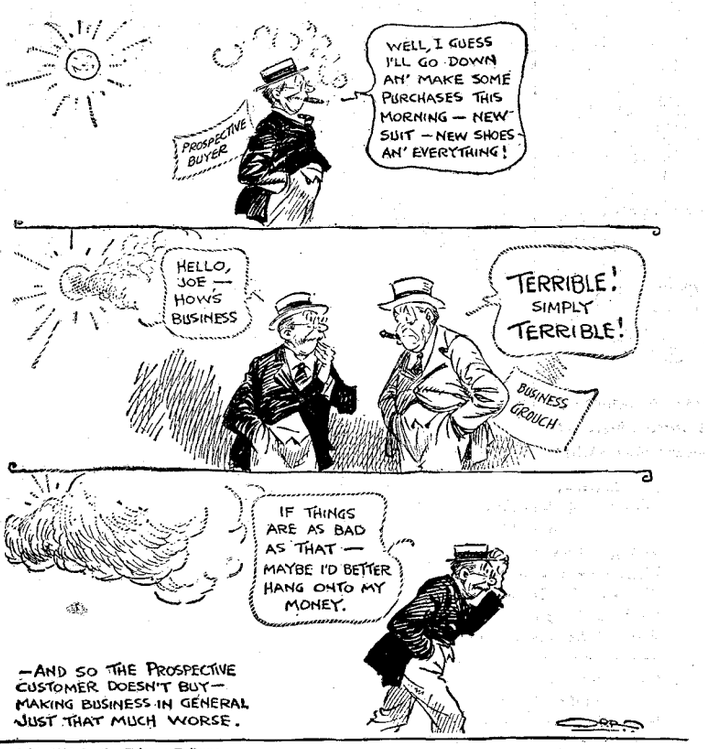
Constructive suggestions advanced by Mr. Coolidge are for employers to post notices "that there will be no more discharges, except for cause," and for all who can to "give work at least to one person."

Through the *Evening Post* article we learn how foreign business men view our seeming indulgence in economic fears:

> The criticism has frequently been heard, even from thinking Americans, that the business men of this country are spoiled by prosperity and are a little inclined to cowardice. They are used to making large profits, and they become panic-stricken at the sight of red figures. If our business men were better "sports," it is felt they would be prepared to take the rough with the smooth, the good years with the bad. Instead, however, of carrying on with faith and confidence, the tendency of most firms in America is to cut down operations and lay off large numbers of employees, thereby making a bad situation much worse.
>
> With all their scientific methods, American business men are emotional and hysterical, foreign critics say. They either are riding on the crest of the wave, or they are down in the dumps.

IN times of stress, according to one English banker, "gone are all thoughts of the American business man's charts, which should promote sober thinking, and there is a mad rush to cover." Continuing:

> It seems rather to the discredit of the American business man that foreigners have more confidence than he in the future of the United States. But it is true that foreign investors, particularly English and Dutch, have been picking up our securities at bargain prices all through the recent troubles. They are certain this country will come out of its crisis all right and march on to a great destiny, and they are backing their faith with money.
>
> That a certain amount of truth is behind the criticism is shown by the present rush to sell stocks on the crop damage.
>
> The canning stocks are being sold because there may be a failure of the fruit and vegetable crops, but nobody knows to what extent those crops have been damaged. Railroad shares are dumped because the carriers may lose a lot of freight, but nothing definite is known concerning the damage to the corn and wheat crops. The damage easily may not be so great as suggested. Mail-order stocks are sold because it is feared rural buying power may be damaged.
>
> It would seem sensible for holders of securities to at least wait until they have some actual knowledge of conditions. But following the "quick-getaway" policy, most people seem to think it safer to sell stocks and buy them back later if nothing happens. This theory permeates America's entire business life even to the small retail store, which does not care whether a customer returns or not so long as merchandise is unloaded in a hurry.
>
> American business men must take their eyes off the weather, and be less inclined to clap on all canvas or shorten sail at a moment's notice, it is declared. They must sail a steadier craft, be sure that everything is shipshape, and sail on without fear. Most of America's troubles never happen.


PROSPECTIVE BUYER
WELL, I GUESS I'LL GO DOWN AN' MAKE SOME PURCHASES THIS MORNING — NEW SUIT — NEW SHOES AN' EVERYTHING!
HELLO, JOE — HOW'S BUSINESS
TERRIBLE! SIMPLY TERRIBLE!
BUSINESS GROUCH
IF THINGS ARE AS BAD AS THAT — MAYBE I'D BETTER HANG ONTO MY MONEY.
—AND SO THE PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER DOESN'T BUY— MAKING BUSINESS IN GENERAL JUST THAT MUCH WORSE.

Copyright, 1930, by the Chicago *Tribune*

The Fellow Who Complains Loudest About Business Is Doing All He Can to Make It Worse

—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

Where Wages Are Highest

FORTUNATE are the industrial wage-earners of the District of Columbia, for they stand "first among the twelve leading States in annual average wages paid, with $1,645."

Wyoming is second, with $1,627, and Nevada third, with $1,618, and the other leading States, we read, follow in this order: Michigan, New York, North Dakota, Montana, Illinois, Ohio, California, Idaho, and New Jersey.

As for the cities, we quote the New York *Evening Post:*

> Flint, Michigan; Miami, Florida; and Youngstown, Ohio, pay the highest average annual industrial wages in the United States, while nine other cities, having populations of 100,000 or better, show an average wage in excess of $1,500, compared to the United States average of $1,300, according to the business survey department of Dorrance, Sullivan & Company, New York advertising agents, who have just completed a study of industrial wage conditions based on the latest government industrial census figures.
>
> The twelve leading cities were found to be Flint, Miami, Youngstown, Detroit, Akron, Washington, New York, Canton, Tulsa, Bayonne, Chicago, and Cleveland, with wages running from $1,770 to $1,530 a year per worker.
>
> Altho Flint headed the list of cities in having the highest annual average wage per worker, the Borough of Richmond, New York City, was even higher, with an annual average wage of $1,780. The four other boroughs of New York City showed average annual wages to be as follows: Manhattan, $1,705; Queens, $1,590; Bronx, $1,560; Brooklyn, $1,510.

"ESPECIALLY striking is the favorable position enjoyed by certain Western States, which are not usually considered industrial centers," remarks the Henderson (N. C.) *Dispatch* in a typical editorial. Then:

> States and cities occupying good positions in these tables have something to crow over. Here, indeed, is a notable field for competition between city and city—far more significant than the customary meaningless excitement over population.

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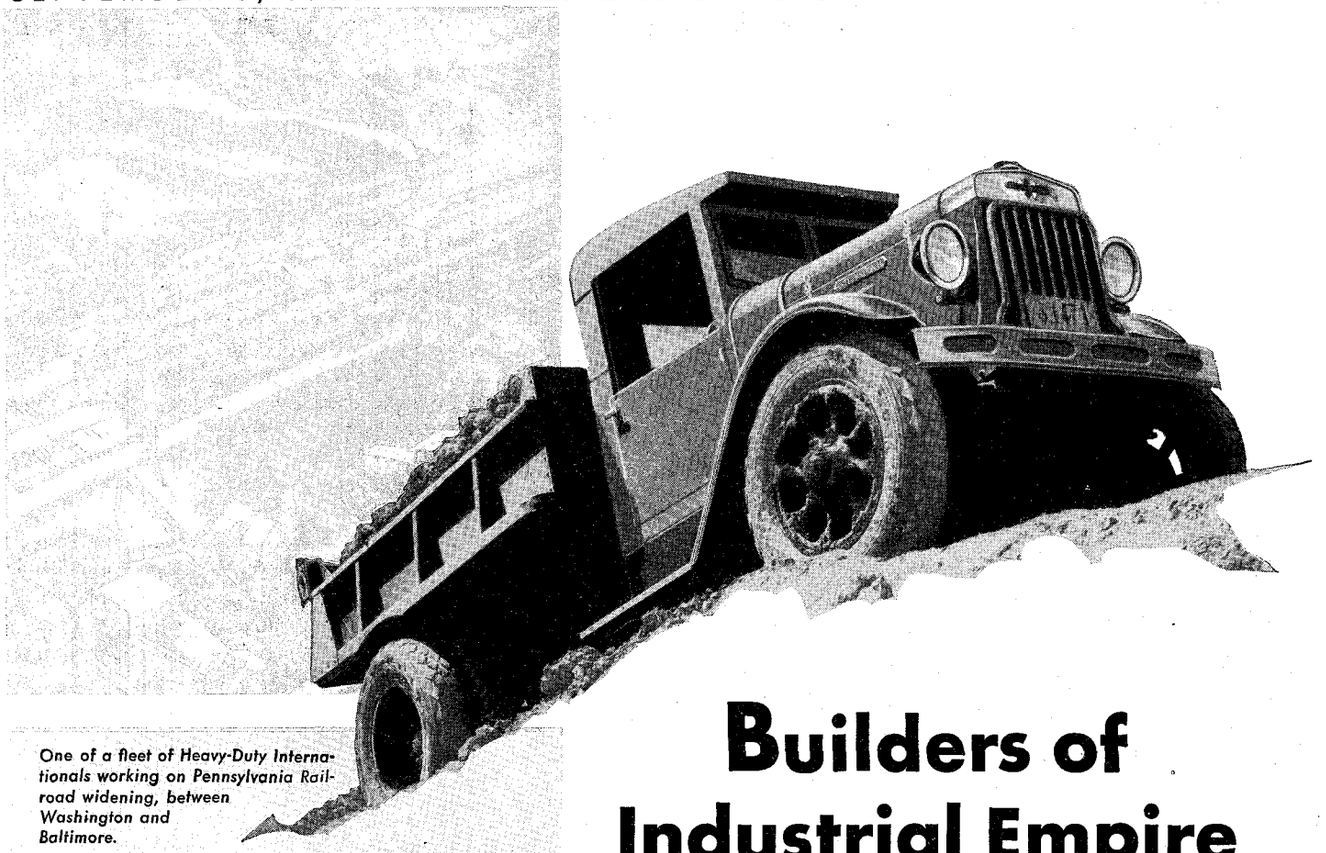

One of a fleet of Heavy-Duty Internationals working on Pennsylvania Railroad widening, between Washington and Baltimore.

Builders of Industrial Empire

EMPIRE BUILDERS of the new order... *International Trucks!* Once the railroads, forcing back the wilderness, held sole title to the term, but now the heavy-duty motor truck shares the honor.

Indeed, while the railroads still build empire *the trucks are building railroads.* Granted that the great pioneer trunk lines were laid before the birth of the truck, today the truck is indispensable where new projects face the construction engineer.

Problems of the 'Sixties and 'Eighties somehow found their slow and painful solution, *but the truck is of today and tomorrow.* The advancing success of the *International Truck* is a case in point. With its flexible power and proved efficiency, the mountainous labor of transportation has been tremendously simplified.

INTERNATIONAL

*Since 1919, beginning with an output already impressive, International Harvester truck production has increased sevenfold, while the total production of the truck industry has only doubled. * * * * The International Truck Line includes the ¾-ton Special Delivery, the 1-ton Six-Speed Special, Speed Trucks to 3-ton, and Heavy-Duty Trucks to 5-ton. Service through 180 Company-owned branches in the United States and Canada, and a large dealer representation.* Catalogs and special information will be sent on request.

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B & O Chicago Terminal Ry.
Big Four
Boston & Albany
Boston & Maine
Boston Elevated
British Columbia Electric Ry.
Canada Steamship Lines
Canadian National Express
Canadian National Railway
Canadian Pacific Express
Canadian Pacific Railway
Cedar Rapids & Iowa City
Central of Georgia
Central of New Jersey
Chesapeake & Ohio
Chicago & Eastern Illinois
Chicago & North Western
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Chicago Great Western
Chicago Junction Ry.
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Columbia Terminals Company
Delaware & Hudson
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Denver, Rio Grande Western
East Mass. Street Railway
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern
Erie Railroad
Gary Railways
Great Northern
Illinois Central
Illinois Traction Company
Indiana Service Corporation
Interstate Public Service Co.
Lehigh Valley
Louisville & Nashville
McCormick Steamship Co.
Michigan Central
Milwaukee Electric Ry.
Minneapolis & St. Louis
Mississippi Warrior Service
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Missouri Pacific
Mobile & Ohio
Monon Route
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis
New York Central Lines
New York, New Haven & Hartford
Nickel Plate Road
Norfolk & Western
Norfolk Southern
Northern Ohio Traction
Northern Pacific
Norton Lilly Steamship Co.
Oregon, Washington R. & N. Company
Pennsylvania System
Peoria & Pekin Union Ry.
Philadelphia & Reading
Piedmont & Northern
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
Pullman Company
Railway Express Agency, Inc.
St. Louis Southwestern
Salt Lake & Utah
Seaboard Air Line
Soo Line
Southeastern Express
Southern Pacific
Southern Railway
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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

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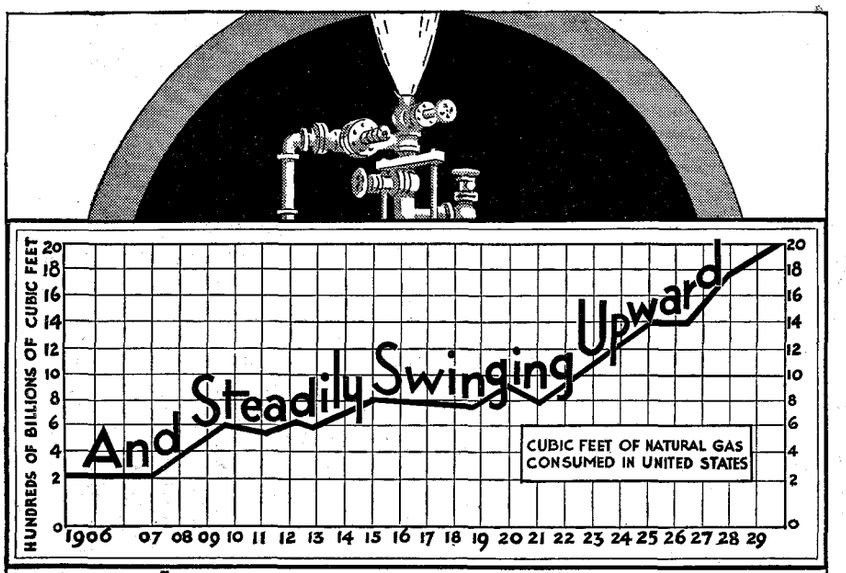
HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET
And Steadily Swinging Upward
CUBIC FEET OF NATURAL GAS CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES
1906 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

A Chart that Tells the Story of Natural Gas

The growth during recent years in the distribution of natural gas, together with the development of projects looking to a still more widespread demand, is due to the tremendous increase in the known available supply, the desire of capital to find new and profitable media for investment and growing appreciation of the public for a superior fuel. In the last two years alone some 7,500 miles of pipe lines have been built in this industry.

The Appalachian Gas Corporation group of companies in West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas is materially contributing to the remarkable progress of natural gas production and distribution.

Reflecting a policy of sound expansion, Appalachian Gas Corporation has recently announced its acquisition of more than 95 per cent of the outstanding common stock and more than 98 per cent of the outstanding preferred stock of West Virginia Gas Corporation. This is the fifth major acquisition by this Corporation within the past three months. It will add gas and oil rights in 52,405 acres on which are located 155 producing gas wells with a total open flow capacity estimated at 40,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Our publication "Appalachiana" contains timely information on the natural gas industry and the securities of this system. Your name will be placed on the regular mailing list upon request.

Appalachian Gas Corporation

46 Cedar Street New York

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

Progress of Unemployment Insurance

IS unemployment insurance coming in this country as surely as workmen's compensation did?

Governor Roosevelt of New York thinks so, and to avoid evils of the "dole" system he favors a fund system to which contributions shall be made by employers and workers as well as public treasuries.

Under various plans, it is reported that only about 109,000 workers in the United States now have some insurance protection against unemployment. Another 100,000 would be covered upon the adoption of the General Electric Company's proposed plan for all its associated companies.

If, as many economic writers maintain, unemployment is inevitable under our industrial régime, it follows that against risk of unemployment as well as accidents or fire, insurance becomes a necessary provision. Studies, schemes, and methods in actual operation are reviewed by Louis Stark in the New York *Times*, including information secured for publication by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.

In several States unsuccessful attempts to secure legislation are said to have been based upon a bill drawn by Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, which would require employers alone to contribute.

American experience has been extremely meager, we read, and thus far has been confined to three groups of plans—trade-union out-of-work benefits, plans jointly agreed upon by employers and unions, and plans instituted by employees at their expense.

IN the benefit group, printers, bakers, lace operatives, wood-carvers and lithographers are represented. But less than 1 per cent.—about 35,000—of the entire 4,331,251 trade-union members have this unemployment protection through local or international unions.

The second group of joint agreement insurance funds covers approximately 65,000 employees, mostly in the needle trades, 55,000 of them in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. A specified amount, or part of the weekly wage, is paid to unemployed union members for certain periods each year or each season.

The General Electric Company's plan calls for payment of 1 per cent. of wages into a trust fund, to which the company will make similar payment. Benefits to employees may run to 50 per cent. of average full-time earnings, but in no case more than $20 a week. In an unemployment emergency which might exhaust the fund—to be built up in three years—every employee, from office boy to president, can be called

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upon to contribute 1 per cent. of earnings to build it up again. Each plant fund is to have a board of administrators—half elected by employees and half appointed by the management—with power. A stabilization program to reduce unemployment to a minimum through the year is also made a part of this plan.

Among plans providing for payment from company operating expenses alone, it is reported that two such funds have been abandoned on account of business depression or change of manufacturing plans. The Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company established its plan last year. The Leeds and Northrup Company of Philadelphia, makers of electrical measuring instruments, formulated its method in 1921. The oldest and best-known company plan in this group is that of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts, makers of paper novelties. Between 1916 and 1919 the company set up a fund of $150,000, to cope with irregular employment. In case of layoff, employees with dependents get 80 per cent. of their weekly earnings based on their preceding six weeks average, and those without dependents get 60 per cent.

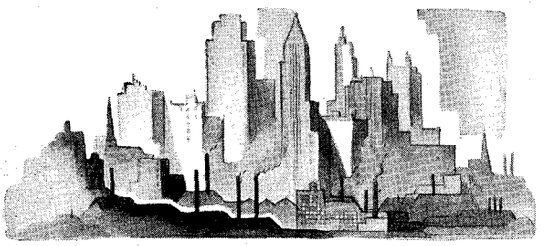
Big Business at Boulder Dam

A BRAND-NEW town, larger than any other in Nevada except Reno, the national Government must build to house workers on the big Boulder Dam. An arid, scrubby desert site, near the rim of the Boulder Canyon on the Nevada side of the Colorado river, is to blossom with every modern engineering equipment of a convenient and sanitary community. Such town planning will cut out the real-estate "boomer" and produce a model contrast to traditional mining-camp town developments.

At least 1,000 men will be employed in building the dam for a period of from five to eight years. With their families and others required for community services—officials, skilled workers, merchants, etc.—a population of 4,000 to 5,000 is to be housed and otherwise provided for.

The town site tentatively selected lies just north of what is called Hemenway Wash, an area about ten miles long and two miles wide from which the concrete aggregates for dam building may be obtained.

The Government will build a new branch railroad, nearly thirty miles long, to reach this town site and carry on the work of building the dam and the incidental town. The sum of $2,500,000 of the first year's appropriation is available for this railroad construction. The line branches off from the main line of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (Union Pacific) near Bracken, about seven miles south of Las Vegas, Nevada, and runs to the dam-site opposite Arizona. For this railway ten trestles and eleven tunnels are required. Obviously it will become a permanent



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But, his executive duties also increased. Between sales meetings, road trips and office work, he could devote less attention to his own holdings. Formerly he had "shopped around" among different investment houses. Would he save time and trouble by dealing with a single large investment organization?

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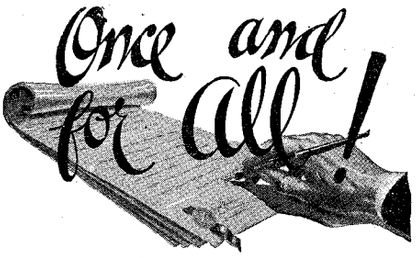

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

connection for the new town and a necessary upkeep service after the dam is finished.

SOME idea of the enormous size of the Government's construction job on this Boulder Dam can be visualized from details announced by the United States Bureau of Reclamation in its official publication of estimates covering the amount of material and equipment this railroad will handle. We quote *The United States Daily*, Washington, D. C.:

Approximately 4,670,000 cubic yards of material is to be excavated.

Building requires about 5,500,000 barrels or 1,000,000 tons of cement; 28,000,000 pounds of reinforcement and structural steel; 34,400,000 pounds of conduit lining, steel penstocks, pumping and piping, and miscellaneous metal work; 19,600,000 pounds of gates and valves; 40,000,000 pounds of electrical equipment, and 15,600,000 pounds of hydraulic equipment. It will also be necessary to move about 7,320,000 tons of gravel, sand, and rock to the concrete-mixing plant. Freight for camp, contractor's equipment, and construction plant would approximate 253,000 tons.

Considering the large investment in the power plant (with approximately $14,000,000 invested in machinery and electrical equipment alone, and the possibility of serious losses in power revenue should a breakdown in machinery occur, operation of the railroad after the construction period will be necessary for the occasional transportation of plant-equipment replacements, such as turbine runners and transformers, and also hauling lubricants and miscellaneous supplies. This can be handled much better by railroad than by road trucks.

The World's Ten Biggest Banks

THE ten largest banks in the world now control not so far from $15,000,000,000 in deposits. The exact total at the end of the last fiscal year, according to *The American Banker*, was $14,221,268,406. Five of these banks are in this country, five are in London. The biggest of them all, on the basis of deposits, is the Chase National Bank of New York. *The American Banker* lists as follows the ten largest banks, arranged according to size of deposits, as follows:

Banks	*Deposits June 30, 1930*
Chase National Bank....	$2,065,434,799
Midland Bank, Ltd.....	1,838,926,000
Barclays Bank, Ltd.....	1,643,132,000
National City Bank.....	1,560,268,690
Westminster Bank.....	1,433,903,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	1,379,329,839
National Provincial.....	1,341,268,000
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.....	1,226,419,000
Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co.....	908,030,473
Bank of Italy N. A.....	824,556,605
	$14,221,268,406

Investment Advisory Service

An Investment Advisory Service is maintained for the Investor's convenience . . . . and may be freely consulted.

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Scrambled Retailing

WITH gasoline-filling stations now selling tires, tobacco-shops purveying sandwiches and books, and drug stores adding even more varieties of goods to their already widely assorted stocks, our traditional merchandising lines, once sharply divided, are becoming more and more scrambled.

"Another modification of the new competition is the sale of aspirin by filling stations," notes the Boston *News Bureau*.

"In the rapid development of chain-store merchandising during the past few years the lines of demarcation between chains handling various types of products have grown constantly more hazy, until at present the whole chain retail situation appears very confused," this paper says—

Merchandisers originally non-competing are treading more and more on each other's toes.

The increased competition thus involved is likely to have important effects in the future on chain-store stocks as investments.

Pointing out that chain-stores are roughly divided into food, drug, department, and variety units, the writer tells us that "the retailers of one group are now making important inroads into the original field of the others." Taking drug stores as "the outstanding example," he cites two estimates which indicate that 42 per cent. of the drug stores' business is in non-drug lines. Continuing:

Soon the average drug store may somewhat resemble the "five-and-ten-cent store," for 5,000 druggists throughout the country have established "dime tables" handling products of only that price, and the Liggett stores are considering such a step. Invasion of the general merchandise field has not been unaccompanied by jest, and now there are in certain cities "drugless" drug stores, and need is exprest for stores like the chemist's or apothecary's shop of England and the Continent, where only drug products are sold.

Profiting by the example of the drug store, the chain tobacco stores are now handling a few lines of general merchandise, and some have installed soda-fountains and luncheonettes like those of the drug store.

COMPETITION to the drug chains may be even further extended, we are told, for some of the food chains are said to be considering adding proprietary medicines, and a few the opening of soda-fountains and luncheonettes. Reading further:

Looking into the future, two important developments loom on the horizon. One is only conjectural—the possible modification of the so-called packers' consent decree. If the Supreme Court accedes to the request of the packers, the latter may be permitted to enter the retailing of meats and other foods, and thus afford the grocery chains very important competition.

Another change in retailing of food products will come with spread of the "quick-freezing" process. The number of products handled by grocers will be enlarged, but also such lines will probably be carried by drug stores and other units having adequate refrigerating facilities.

SEATTLE CITY EMPLOYEES ARE GRATEFUL TO THE TODD CHECK SIGNER

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Mr. A. W. Newth, The Todd Sales Company
214 Douglas Building, Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Newth: As you probably appreciate, there was considerable satisfaction resulting from our being able to get out the City employees' checks before Christmas instead of on the last day of the month, as customary. You may have seen the account of it in the *Seattle Star* of December 20th.

Our new Todd Check Signer was a big factor in making this possible. Before its installation, at least eight hours and sometimes more were consumed in signing the City Warrants. Meanwhile, the work of five employees was held up. Since the installation of the Todd Check Signer, the warrants are signed in less than an hour and the work of none of the employees is held up.

We want you to know that we are more than pleased with our Signer, and with the co-operation given us by your office. We appreciate not only its great efficiency, but its contribution to the safety of the checks which we issue.

Yours very truly, H. W. CARROLL, *Comptroller*

The illustration above shows the Todd Check Signer installed in the Seattle Comptroller's office. Sheets of checks fed into this model are signed, cut and stacked in numerical order at the rate of 7500 an hour. Two Yale locks and a built-in meter, which records every check passing through the machine, simplify the matter of executive supervision.

Mail the coupon below for full information. Or phone the Todd Office in your city for a demonstration. The Todd Company. *Protectograph Division.* Rochester, N. Y. *Sole makers of the Protectograph, Super-Safety Checks and Todd Greenbac Checks.*

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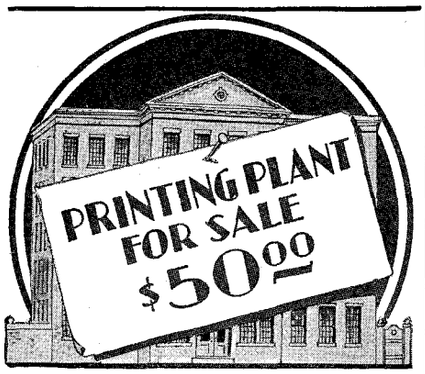

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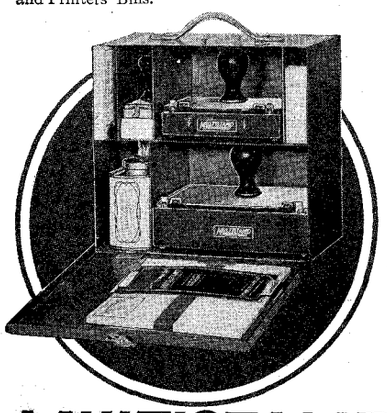

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 20.—Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, declares in a public address that no proposal for dominion status for India would pass the present British House of Commons.

Communists put Wusueh, Yangtze River city, China, to the torch, after robbing all its inhabitants.

August 21.—A daughter, who ranks fourth in the line of succession to the British throne, is born to the Duchess of York, the wife of King George's second son.

It is announced that Franco-Italian negotiations for a solution of the naval and political questions which have strained the relations between the two countries have been resumed in Paris and Rome.

The League of Nations national group in the United States nominates Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, for the World Court bench.

August 22.—Dr. S. Horn, commander of a Norwegian expedition, sends news that on August 6 the expedition had discovered the bodies of Salomon-Auguste Andrée, Swedish balloonist and explorer, and his two companions, who perished in an attempt to fly across the North Pole, in a balloon in 1897. The bodies were found on Hvitvoen (White Island), otherwise known as Giles Land, between Spitsbergen and Fridtjof Nansen Land.

More than one hundred Communist conspirators are arrested in raids on Communist headquarters in Peiping and Nanking.

Forty thousand natives are reported to have died of famine in Ruanda Province of Belgian Kongo.

Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, calls upon Italy, in a published article, to put an end to "the stupid policy of pin-pricks, which is more irritating than a policy of knife thrusts."

August 24.—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and his three companions, flying from Germany, via Greenland and Iceland to the United States, land at Queensport Harbor, Nova Scotia.

August 25.—President Augusto B. Leguia of Peru resigns, following a violent outbreak against the régime, and leaves the country. The Government is taken over by Gen. Manuel Ponce.

A British officer and nine men are killed and eleven wounded in a clash with Wazri tribesmen in India.

The British mandatory régime in Palestine is severely criticized in the report of the League of Nations Mandates Commission for its handling of the racial riots in August, 1929, to which the British Government replies that the excesses were due to political disappointments, for which the Arabs held Great Britain responsible.

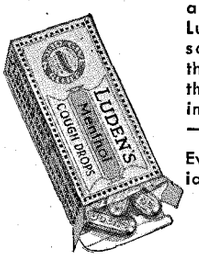
Chinese Communists are reported to have slaughtered 600 civilians in Yukiang, Kiangsi Province.

Sir Cecil Hurst of England is appointed to succeed Chief Justice Hughes of the United States as a member of the Permanent Court of International Law.

Domestic

August 20.—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, names a group of fifty-nine men as the "men who rule the United States." His selection is composed almost entirely

RELIEVE HAY FEVER



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of capitalists and financiers, and omits all those holding national or State offices.

The American Bar Association, in annual session in Chicago, decides to support the executive committee in taking a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prohibition Director Woodcock announces that automobiles used by dry agents are to be equipped with insignia of the Department of Justice, which they will be required to display when stopping motorists on the highways.

August 21.—In an address before the American Bar Association, Chief Justice Hughes urges the States to resist encroachment upon their authority, and asserts that one of the greatest needs for the nation is improvement in the administration of justice, especially of criminal law.

The Pan American Airways completes the purchase of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Lines, and on September 15, it is announced, it will become the largest air transport line in the world.

August 22.—President Hoover and Secretary Mellon issue statements, saying that published reports that hope of continuing the 1 per cent. reduction of the normal income-tax rates has virtually been abandoned were premature, and that it is too early to make a definite prediction.

President Hoover appoints Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, widely known diplomat, as chairman of the tariff commission, to succeed Edgar B. Brossard when the present commission automatically expires on September 16.

The Illinois Republican State Convention agrees to be bound by the results of the triple referendum on Prohibition on November 4, and Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican Senatorial nominee, pledges herself to accept the result of the vote as a mandate.

The American Bar Association medal is presented to Elihu Root, dean of American lawyer , for his work in smoothing the way for American entry into the World Court.

August 23.—Ross S. Sterling defeats Mrs. Miriam A. ("Ma") Ferguson for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the Texas run-off primary election.

Preliminary figures on unemployment, officially announced by the Bureau of Census, places the number of unemployed at 2,508,151, or 2 per cent. of the total population.

The State Department announces the appointment of Prentiss B. Gilbert of Rochester, New York, as American Consul at Geneva.

August 24.—Miss Betty Nuthall, nineteen-year-old English girl, wins the women's national tennis championship of the United States by defeating Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, California, 6-1, 6-4.

Collections of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1930 totaled $3,040,145,-733.17, as compared with $2,939,054,-375.43 in the previous fiscal year, according to the Internal Revenue Bureau. Customs receipts are not included in these revenues.

August 25.—An inquiry into magistrates and magistrates' courts in Manhattan and the Bronx, New York, is ordered by the Appellate Division, following charges of office buying.

The Tariff Commission orders an immediate investigation of duties on twenty-seven articles.

A Strand of Yellow

Aerial Wire Rope Tramways of Broderick & Bascom design are saving time and money for mines and industrial plants all over this country, in Mexico and Alaska. Investigate.

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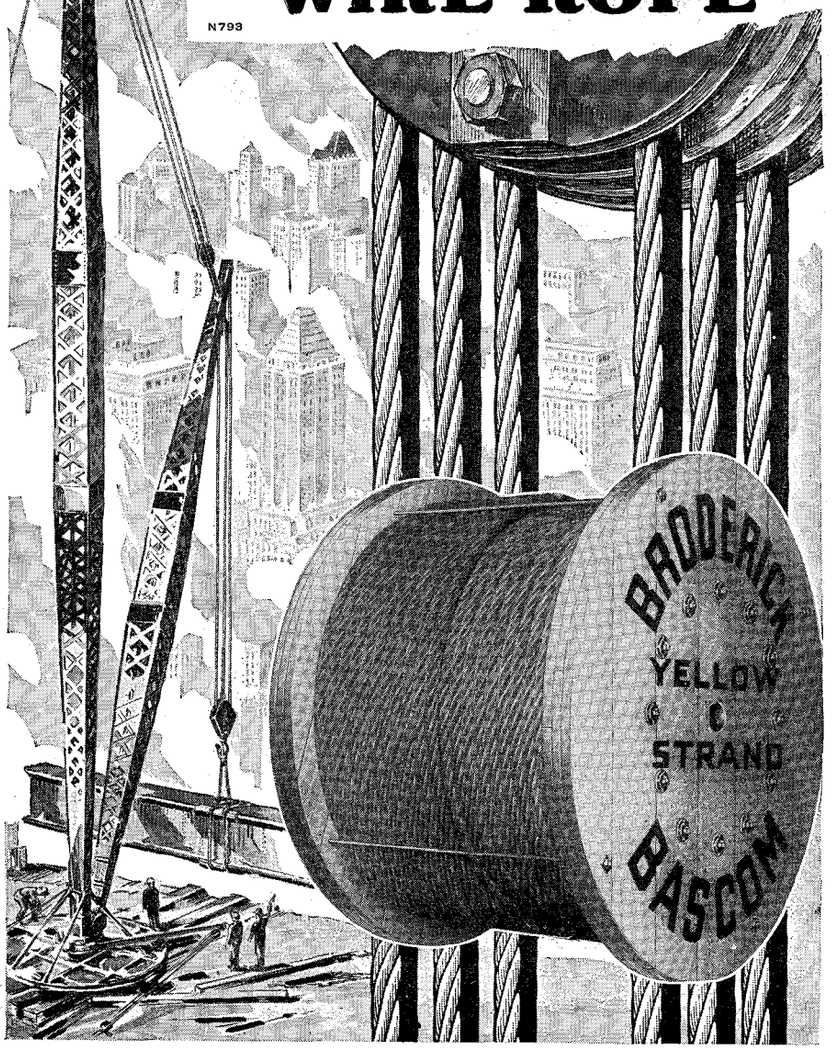

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Something to Smoke, Maybe.—MODERN CHILD (seeing rainbow for first time)—"What's it supposed to advertise, dad?"—*Passing Show.*

Emptying the Bag.—MRS. MAGGS—"Wot excuse does he make fer not lookin' fer a job?"

MRS. DAGGS—"All of 'em."—*Bulletin (Sydney.)*

Hence These Tears.—FRIEND—"Do you think the great outstanding poem of the century has yet been written?"

POET—"It has not only been written, but it has been rejected!"—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Unless She Collects Antiques.—It used to be hard to find a needle in a haystack, and now it's just as hard to find one in a woman's hand.—*Boston Transcript.*

Well Hooked.—FATHER—"Isn't that young man rather fast?"

DAUGHTER—"Yes, but I don't think he'll get away."—*Uno Animo, quoted by the Troy Times.*

No Repeater.—WIFE—"John, I'm awfully disappointed. You haven't given me anything for my twenty-ninth birthday."

HUSBAND—"Twenty-ninth? You've forgotten, darling. I gave it you *last* year."—*London Opinion.*

O. K. All 'Round.—"Jack hasn't come home. Am worried. Is he spending the night with you?" wired Smith's wife to five of his friends.

Soon after the husband arrived home, and before long a messenger boy came in with five replies to the wires his wife had sent. They all read:

"Yes, Jack is spending the night with me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Oh, Listen to the Dicky Bird!—A school inspector said to a pretty teacher:

"Do you teach observation?"

"Yes."

"Then I will test the class. Now, children, shut your eyes and sit still." The inspector made a slow, chirping sort of noise and followed with: "Now, children, what did I do?"

One little boy piped out:

"Kissed teacher."—*John Bull.*

Reversed Proverb.—"Pawson," said Aunt Caroline ferociously, "I'd like to kill dat low-down husband o' mine."

"Why, Caroline, what's he done?"

"Done, Why, he's done and left de chicken-house door open, and all de chickens has escaped."

"Oh, well, that's nothing. Chickens, you know, come home to roost."

"Come home?" groaned Aunt Caroline. "Come home? Pawson, dem chickens'll *go* home!"—*Case and Comment (Chicago).*

Relativity with a Kick.—NED—"Have you known Phyllis long?"

TED—"Oh, yes. I've known her ever since we were the same age!"—*Life.*

Might Scrap Calamity Jane.—The next International parley may include a demand from Great Britain for some sort of parity with Bobby Jones.—*The Bystander.*

Making Their Mouths Water.—"What! A little squib like you a wild animal trainer?"

"My small size is the secret of my success. The lions are waiting for me to grow a little larger."—*Pitt Panther.*

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"Before you go would you mind filling the bird-bath?"
—"Life."

All Excused.—LAWYER (whose client is under arrest)—"You say you've a perfect answer to this wife murder charge. What is it?"

CLIENT—"She wasn't my wife."—*The Humorist (London).*

Beats Einstein.—A Lebanon man says he worried a good deal over making out his income-tax return, until he finally hit upon a simple formula, which he now offers free of charge to any who may be perplexed in the future.

He listed as dependents one blond wife, a sedan car, three goldfish, and two children. He then multiplied his grandfather's age by six and seven-eighths, subtracting his telephone number. Next he added the size of his hat and subtracted the number of his car. After these preliminaries, the rest was easy.

Deducting $1.000 for keeping his wife a blonde for the whole year, he divided the remainder by the number of lodges he belonged to, multiplied by the number of electric lights in the house, divided by the size of his collar.

This gave his gross income, which, after dividing by his chest measurement, and subtracting his blood-pressure, gave the net amount owed to the Government.—*Lebanon (N. H.) paper.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

How's Your Nose?—Follow the diet below. From one to three eggs, depending on age. —*Ad in a New York weekly.*

Turning the Tables.—

2 CONVICTS
EVADE NOOSE;
JURY HUNG
—*Oakland Tribune.*

His Lucky Day.—He was taken to St. Luke's hospital for treatment, but left there this morning with no bones broken. —*Tryon (N. C.) paper.*

But Just a Trifle Premature—Essex Coach, 1936, $75; this car in fine shape.—*Ad in the Rochester Times-Union.*

Pass the Butter.—"During the lunch, Hon. A. Gelle took the toast of the newly married couple."—*Mauritius paper.*

Risky Ride.—He was brought to Santa Fé in an ambulance, and escaped with a few minor cuts and scratches. — *Albuquerque paper.*

Those Birds 'd Believe Anything.—Spanish pheasants believe that the water in which a wedding-ring has been dipt will cure weak eyes. — *Salina (Kan.) Journal.*

Charmed Life.—My fifty-sixth birthday to-morrow plus the fact that I nearly "cashed in" during a fatal illness a few months ago, makes me want to celebrate.—*Ad in the Minneapolis Tribune.*

When Time Dawdles.—Records revealed he spent forty days in jail last January.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Might Stamp It in, Too.—In making Swiss steak, add the salt and pepper to the floor before pounding it into the meat.—*Hartford Daily Courant.*

Modern Joshua.—A blazing sun that has blistered Birmingham and Jones Valley for the last month will continue to pour its rays upon the city Wednesday night and Thursday, Weatherman Horton says.—*Birmingham News.*

Fed Up.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Staehle and daughter, Eleanor, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Schwartz, all of Evanston, Illinois, came by auto Sunday and spent a few days in the Elmer S—— home.

Frank Vochaska, Anton Herda, and Mr. Bezik, all of Oxford Junction, Iowa, autoed here Sunday to spend the day in the Elmer S—— home.

Elmer S. was a caller at Traer Sunday.—*Iowa paper.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary* is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

bass.—"G. A. B.," West Palm Beach, Fla.—The commonly accepted plural of the name of this fish is *basses*, altho the form *bass* has often been used in referring to the fish collectively.

bloody.—"H. P. deL.," New York City.—This word, in itself meaning "sanguinary," is from the Anglo-Saxon *blōdig*, and is an intensive expletive meaning "atrocious, or infamous, or outrageous; as, it was a *bloody* shame." The meaning has been traced back to the literature of the Stuart period, and Farmer and Henley in their work on "Slang and Its Analogues," tell us that the term was in colloquial use from 1650 to 1750. As a vulgarism or as profanity its use was revived in the late Victorian period. In Ruskin's essay on "Fiction," printed in 1880, we find, "The use of the word *bloody* in modern low English is a deeper corruption, not altering the form of the word, but defiling the thought of it." Modern students of the language take this to be a Ruskinian refinement, for the language does not contain any evidence whatever—by corruption or otherwise, of the linking of the term *bloody* with the phrase "By Our Lady."

The origin of *bloody*, meaning "deucedly, devilishly, awfully, terribly, exceedingly, and very," is unknown.

Bloody, as an intensive, is to be found in Swift, where it characterizes a person who is seriously ill; in Richardson's "Pamela," where it describes an intensely passionate man, and in Fielding, where a character is pronounced "a *bloody* positive old fellow." Foote, not to be outdone by his contemporaries, applied the word to a woman in his "An Englishman in Paris"—"She's a *bloody* fine girl." These show that that which was originally low came to be accepted for a short period, lived its little day, only to be characterized ultimately "gutter English."

In "Notes and Queries" for 1868, George Augustus Sala wrote: "*Bloody* simply qualifies the superlative and excessive. Admiral Gambier, who is said to have introduced 'tea and piety' (spell it *pietea*, if you like) into the British Navy, discountenanced the practise, common among the men, of swearing while they were reefing topsails. His tars, scarcely grateful, nicknamed the admiral 'Old Bloody Politeful.'" Dana, in "Two Years Before the Mast," used the phrase "*bloody* rascal" in 1840.

coffin, casket.—"D. W. P." St. Joseph, Mich.—*Coffin* is the generally accepted term in use today to designate the box-like receptacle in which a body is placed, and this use dates from the 16th century. The term *casket* has been in use in the United States for *coffin* only since 1870.

grammatist.—"W. H. McG.," Washington, D. C.—Meaning, originally, "a grammarian and student in grammar," this word took on an invidious sense between the years 1798 and 1805 owing to the influence of Horne Tooke, the author of "The Diversions of Purley," otherwise "Winged Words," but by 1849, the original meaning was restored.

The derogatory term now used is *grammaticaster*, "a pedantic grammarian: one given to overnice or trivial grammatical distinction."

hideaway.—"M. M. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—Applied to an individual, this term designates a stowaway or a runaway; a fugitive, as from jail, who hides himself for the purpose of escaping. A prisoner who escapes custody and hides himself until he thinks all search for him is over is also a *hideaway*. The term has been in use now for seventy-five years. It is used also as an adjective, as "little *hideaway* nooks"; "deep *hideaway* valleys or dales."

hosiery.—"D. L. W.," Philadelphia, Pa.—This word is used to designate the wares sold by a hosier; the factory where the wares are woven, or the hosier's business, and as such, these uses date from 1790. Socks and stockings are legitimately considered *hosiery*, whether of wool, cotton, thread, silk, or any other substance used in weaving. However, in the English hosiery and haberdashery trades, since 1839, caps, drawers, jackets, vests, petticoats, and waistcoats of woven goods, being made of the same materials, have been included under the term *hosiery*.

John.—"L. G. S.," Rocky Mount, N. C.—This name comes to us through the French *Jean*, which in turn is derived from the Late Latin *Johannes*, from Greek *Iōannēs*, from the Hebrew *Yōhānān*, meaning "Jehovah hath been gracious."

liaison.—"M. M. F.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—There is no such spelling as *liason* in modern French or English. The form *liaison* has been in use in England since the days of the Great Civil War. Then, however, the term was applied to the culinary art. It meant a thickening. Its meaning as "an intimate connection" dates from 1800 or thereabouts, while its sense of "illicit intimacy" is said to date from 1820. The term as applied to phonetics, particularly French phonetics, is of much more recent date, and is cited as having been first used in 1884. The term *liaison* is of French origin, but derived from the Provençal *liazo*, "joined."

lira.—"B. R. S.," Suisun, Calif.—The plural of this Italian word is *lire:* say "one *lira*"; "10 *lire*." The form *liras* is erroneous.

militate against.—"H. L. W.," St. Paul, Minn.—This expression is an English idiom introduced as long ago as 1600, and established in good usage. In the sentence submitted, "This would seriously *militate against* the success of our business," the phrase is correctly used, for "militate against" is as good idiomatic English as "to fall down."

obeyance.—"J. P. F.," Victoria, Canada.—This word has not been in use since 1500 or thereabouts. *Obedience* was the early term, and dates from 1225. *Obeyance* was introduced originally for *obeisance* or homage, and therefrom assumed the meaning of *obedience*, which it held from 1400 to 1500.

officer; telephone; advice; advise.—"F. V. G.," Brooklyn, New York.—(1) The word *officer* is used colloquially in addressing a policeman on patrol, and as such, it is recorded in the dictionary: "*Officer*. A member of the constabulary or police force." In England the term used is *constable*. (2) The word *telephone* is frequently abbreviated *phone*, and this abbreviation is treated as a colloquialism without the apostrophe in the dictionary. (3) One of the meanings of the word *advise* is "to apprize or make known; to notify." This meaning is well established in the language. The noun *advice* meaning "information or notice, as of action or arrival, frequently in the plural," is established in commercial usage. This use is a derivative of one connoting "intelligence, news, or communications from a distance," that dates from 1490. Signifying "notifications, or instructions, or apprizals, or formal notices of transactions," the meaning dates from Shakespeare's time, and the announcement of an event or of a transaction is a derivative sense that has had currency in commercial centers since 1880 or thereabouts.

principal; principle.—"A. D. R.," New York City.—The first is from Latin *princeps*, chief; the second is from Latin *principium*, a beginning.

Reducing the sentence submitted to plain terms, the correct form is, "The *principal* teacher reported to the *Principal* of the school." The word *principle* is not an adjective but a noun—the word used as a name for a general truth or proposition.

prospectus; brochure.—"A. W. MacL.," Montreal, Can.—A *prospectus* is usually a pamphlet that sets forth the principal points of that with which it deals. It is a pamphlet containing information of a proposed or actual literary, commercial, or industrial undertaking, containing a summary or outline of the same.

A *brochure* is a brief treatise printed and stitched in pamphlet form. The word *brochure* indicates that it is a stitched work, from the French word *brocher*, to stitch. *Brochures* have been written upon various subjects, generally, however, confined to one at a time. A *brochure* may tell the history of the matter or theme of which it treats, and as such, it is a literary production different from a *prospectus*.

transition, translation, passing.—"L. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word *translation*, in its sense of the removal of a person to Heaven, concerns such removal *of a mortal body* in life, as the *translation* of Enoch. *Transition* is passage from one place, or condition, or action to another; as in biology, the change of a tadpole to a frog; or in geology, of one formation into another; or a change from heat to cold. Neither the word *transition* nor the word *translation* ought to be used in a letter of condolence. The correct word to use is unquestionably *passing*, which is defined as "a going away; departing; hence, dying"; from the verb *to pass*, "to go beyond recognition by the senses; to depart from life," in which case the verb is followed by *away*, as in the sentence, "All earthly things must *pass away*," or "She *passed away* last night."

But what word is there that is more solemn than the word *death* itself, and why should not one make use of it? Among other words are *decease*, *demise*, *departure*, and *desolation*.

yellow.—"E. F. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—This term, as applied to the individual, designates one having a sallow complexion, especially noting a mulatto, as a *yellow* girl. As applied to the *yellow* or *Asian race*, it embraces the Sibiric and Sinitic branches of Eastern Asian peoples. The Sibiric are the straight-haired people of Northern Asia and include the Tungus, Mongols, Tatars, Finns, Arctics, and Koreo-Japanese.

According to Latham, the Finn hypothesis was based on the belief that just as a Celtic population preceded the German, so did a Ugrian population precede the Celtic. In harmony with this view, all Europe and much of Asia were, at one time, Ugrian. The Ugris were a Finnish tribe. The Finns properly called themselves Suomic. The Finno-Tatar family of mankind included the peoples of Finnish blood in Europe and the Mongolo-Tatars of Asia.

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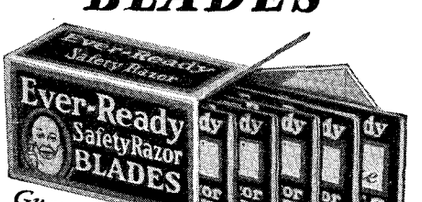

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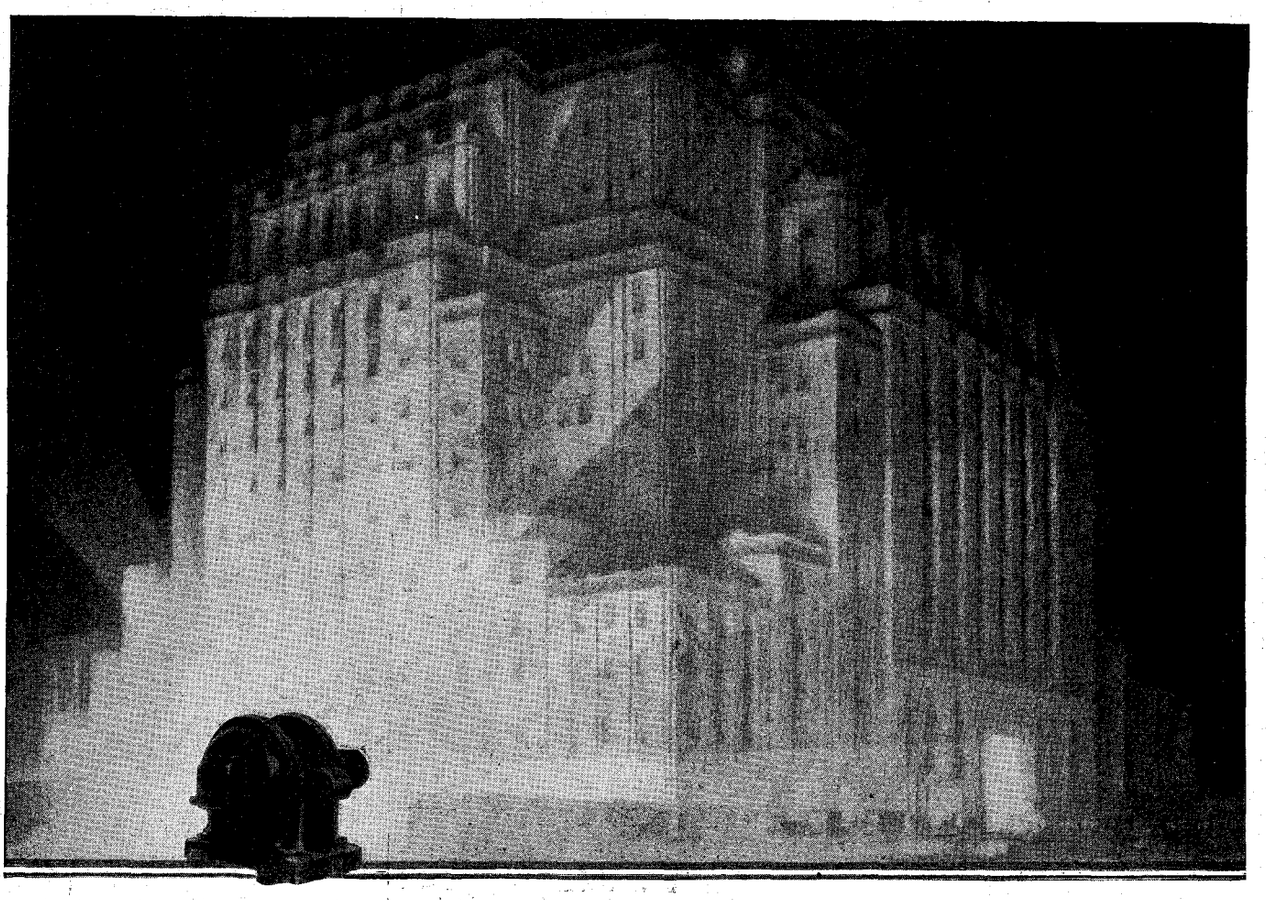

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